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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

MONTENEGRINS BEAT THE TURKS—TCHERNAYEFF DEMANDS A CONSCRIPTION—NO ANSWER FROM THE PORTE—ROUMANIAN ARMY CALLED OUT.

RAGUSA, October 9.—Saturday night the Montenegrins, having received a reinforcement of 2,560 men, attacked Moukhtar Pasha and compelled him to retreat to the frontier. It is stated that 850 Turks were killed, while the Montenegrin's loss in killed and wounded was about seven hundred and fifteen. The opposing forces are now confronting each other in a line extending eight miles.

BELGRADE, October 9.—General Tchernayeff has demanded that all the Servians between the ages of eighteen and fifty years be called out in anticipation of a renewal of hostilities in the spring.

PARIS, October 9.—According to positive information here, no Power has, up to the present, formally proposed a conference, though there is, generally, a more hopeful feeling. Everything is in suspense. The newspapers are filled with surmises, pending the Porte's definite answer to the proposals of the Powers.

BUCHAREST, October 9.—The Prince of Roumania has ordered both the standing army and the reserves to assemble for manœuvres.

THE LATEST AS TO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—THE CIVIL FACTIONS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, October 9.—A dispatch from Vienna says it is the understanding in diplomatic circles that the idea of a European conference may be considered abandoned. It is true that Russia had officially accepted the English proposal of a conference, but she did not expect success therefrom, as it would have been incumbent upon her to advocate in the conference proposals perhaps even more extensive than those which she has already made, and which have been rejected by Europe. The latest idea is that the Ambassadors should draw up and suggest to the execution of a programme of reforms on the basis of the Berlin memorandum.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the struggle between the peace party, under Foreign Minister Ristics, and the Russian military party is becoming more pronounced. So far, Ristics appears to gain the ascendancy. An envoy has been sent to General Tchernayeff to request him to discontinue the use of the royal title in addressing Prince Milan.

The *Eastern Budget* says Russia is preparing for all contingencies. Arrangements have been made with the Black Sea Navigation Company to remove the Russian colony in Constantinople to Odessa in case of danger.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, October 9.—A dispatch from Cettinge reports that the Montenegrins have turned the position of Moukhtar Pasha and entered Trebinje and Ljubinje. They burned the latter town. The Turks are now cut off from reinforcements.

A telegram from Belgrade states that General Tchernayeff telegraphed to Prince Milan that General Antitch, on Saturday, occupied all the villages in the Tapitza valley.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says the Bosnian chiefs have held a meeting and rejected the autonomy schemes as totally inadequate to meet the merits of the case. Cossacks and Russians arrive in Servia by hundreds daily.

THE PORTE'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, October 10.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: The Porte's first reply to the powers is a dead letter. The Porte's second reply is now officially known. I believe this reply has been communicated to me. Its important points are regarding an armistice and the administration of the Christian provinces. The Porte refuses to accept the terms of the armistice, because it cannot recognize Servia as a belligerent, but consents to a suspension of hostilities, the duration not to be fixed, provided the Servian army shall not meanwhile be reinforced by foreigners. As to the second point, the Porte accepts the proposals of the Powers in principle, but proposes so to introduce the same liberties without distinction. The Porte considers it absolutely ruinous to introduce different treatment into its provinces. It is willing to grant reforms under the collective guarantee of Europe. In short, the Porte says, either you wish that I should take my place among the civilized States, and are willing to consolidate me by giving all my subjects the same laws, privileges and security, or you persist in exaggerating the division and antagonism because you only wish to delay, not prevent, my destruction. If the latter is the case, I prefer to struggle now at the risk of perishing, rather than resign myself to a blow or but inevitable death.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople reports that an armistice for one month has been agreed to. This announcement must be received with caution. The same dispatch states that the Grand Vizier resigned on hearing that England's last proposal was intended as an ultimatum.

Spain.

THE DRAFT—THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL FOR CUBA.

MADRID, October 9.—The draft is proceeding. Twenty-four thousand soldiers for Cuba were drawn yesterday without disturbance, and these men will soon follow the 10,000 already on their way.

A member of the Liniste states officially that General Martinez Campos goes out to Cuba as Commander in Chief of the Spanish army which is to crush the insurrection and General Jovellar is to continue Captain General of Cuba.

THE CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF CUBA.

LONDON, October 9.—In connection with the conflicting reports relative to the Captain Generalship of Cuba, the correspondent of the *Standard* at Madrid, writing to that journal under date of October 3d, explains that General Martinez Campos was summoned to Madrid on the 2d of October in consequence of the receipt by the Government of news of the recent capture of Los Tunas by the Cuban insurgents. General Martinez Campos conferred with the War Minister and Senor Canovas Del Castillo, the Prime Minister, and stated the terms on which he alone was willing to assume the Captain Generalship. These terms include a draft of 15,000 men from the Spanish army, to be shipped before November, in addition to the 25,000 already under orders. He also demanded more artillery, and dwelt upon the necessity of a rigorous and effective blockade to be enforced by martial law. He further demanded full and entire powers to deal with all questions of reform and taxation without appeal. A Cabinet council, to which these terms were submitted, raised several objections because of the heavy expense. The Moderado party particularly do not approve of General Martinez Campos' leaving Spain, because they desire to become Premier in place of Canovas Del Castillo. This cause and the intrigues of General Jovellar's friends are the principal obstacles which still prevent General Martinez Campos acceptance. The partisans of Canovas Del Castillo are proportionately anxious to send General Campos to Cuba.

The Barcelona correspondent of the *Times* writes to that paper under date of October 5th as follows: The reactionary Moderado party are gaining strength daily, and are forming commissions in every province. Senor Sagasta and Marshal Serrano are in close conference and will not accept the new constitution, which is supported by Canovas Del Castillo and his party. The same correspondent, writing under date of October 3d, says: Though General Martinez Campos' appointment as Captain General of Cuba was then thought more probable, yet there was much talk of his taking the reins of government if Canovas Del Castillo was unable to hold his ground.

A special from Madrid to the *Standard* reports that General Martinez Campos is in Barcelona, completing the arrangements for going to Havana. He will sail about the middle of the month with a squadron of five men-of-war, and several transports with troops. His acceptance of the command has been telegraphed to Captain General Jovellar, who is expected to return to Spain about the end of October.

Great Britain.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

LONDON, October 9.—The new wharf, with flour and rye mills, at Rotherhithe burned Saturday. The damage is reported at $450,000.

A FAILURE.

LONDON, October 9.—The demonstration of workmen against the Bulgarian atrocities, which a committee has been organizing some weeks, took place to-day in Hyde Park. Only 1,500 persons were present.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, October 9.—At a public meeting held in St. James Hall last night, to consider the Eastern question, a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read. Mr. Gladstone severely attacks the administration for what he calls persisting in a policy condemned by the nation and not supported by Parliament. He expresses the conviction that making Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria independent of Ottoman will would end the controversy, but he declares he has exhausted all hope that the Government will see the true merits of the case.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 9.—The steamships City of Richmond and Suevis, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

COLORADO.

The Democratic Roorbacks Squelched—The Republicans Carry the State and Legislature by Handsome Majorities.

DENVER, COL., October 9.—The Chairman of the Republican Committee claims their majority in the State for Governor to be not less than 1,500, and Legislature 2,631. From official returns and other information derived from independent and trustworty sources, the following majorities for Governor are given:

Arapahoe county, 366 Republican.
Boulder county, 423 Republican.
Clear Creek county, 39 Republican.
El Paso county, 316 Republican.
Elbert county, 11 Republican.
Hinsdale county, 150 Republican.
Summit county, 14 Republican.
Weld county, 300 Republican.
Saguache county, 123 Republican.
Costillo county, 200 Republican.
Canejos county, 68 Republican.
Rio Grande county, 50 Republican.
Park county, 55 Republican.
Larimer county, 60 Republican.
Gilpin county, 305 Republican. Total of Republican majorities, 2,418.
Benton county, 206 Democratic.
Douglas county, 51 Democratic.
Fremont county, 10 Democratic.
Herfano county, 264 Democratic.
Jefferson county, 12 Democratic.
Las Animas county, 503 Democratic.
Pheblo county, 187 Democratic.

The total of the Democratic majority, 1,170, leaving the net Republican majority for Governor 1,248. Of the four counties not included in this list, Grand county is claimed by a small majority by both parties. La Platte county has a registered vote of 136, and cannot give either party more than a trifling majority. San Juan county is also claimed by both parties, and will not effect the result materially either way, as the whole vote of the county is small. Lake county is claimed by both, but has a very small vote, and cannot give either party much. The Republicans have two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—There was an immense number of visitors to the White House to-day, all of whom paid their respects to the President, who will leave tomorrow for New York for three or four days. Among the callers on the President to-day were Senators Patterson and Robertson, of South Carolina, and Senator Spencer, of Alabama.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met to-day and adjourned without transacting business, to pay the usual call upon the President. Justices Davis and Bradley were absent. Tomorrow the docket will be taken up and commenced, which now stands at 770 cases, being an increase of about 100 over the docket last year.

NOTES.

The President has directed the Executive Departments to be closed on the 18th inst., the day set apart for unveiling the McPherson statue.

The Superintendent of the Railway Service is in receipt of information to-day that two more route agents on the Savannah and Live Oak line are down with yellow fever, leaving only two agents to keep up the postal business on the southerly and northwesterly approaches to Savannah. The local superintendent reports he has ordered two agents from other Georgia routes to take these places and adds: "The force in the Savannah office is so reduced by sickness that it can further give no assistance. It is impossible to get substitutes at Savannah or to get them elsewhere to run on lines centering at Savannah."

William Hemsley, chief clerk of the Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Charles Andrews principal clerk of its finance division have resigned, to take effect October 31st.

Evening Star publishes the statement that Andrews and Ireland were removed on the alleged ground that they supplied Holbrook, an ex special mail agent and clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, with certain information from the official records which Holbrook furnished to that committee while it was engaged during the last session of Congress in investigating the affairs of the former bureau.

The President, in a note to Admiral Porter, says that it will give him great pleasure to meet again and take by the hand any of his old associates of the army of the Tennessee who may be pleased to call on him at nine o'clock on the evening of the 19th inst. The Admiral, in reply, says he will take great pleasure in communicating this invitation to the society of the Army of the Tennessee at its approaching reunion in this city, and that he has no doubt the President's old comrades will accept the invitation and greet him in the Executive Mansion promptly and cordially as they were accustomed to do when he called them to duty on the tented field.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 3, 1876, and each bearing date in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. E. Weaver, Pittsburgh—Evaporator.
J. E. Weaver, Pittsburgh—Steam generator.
W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Brick kiln.
E. N. Banks, Wilkesbarre—Trace fastener.
J. Bringhurst, Philadelphia—Paper cutting machine.
A. Hunter, Philadelphia—Middling separator.
W. H. Wahl, Philadelphia—Bookbinding.
J. G. Oliver, Philadelphia—Soldering pipes.
A. J. Klinginsmith, Latrobe—Blowers.
S. C. McMaster, Sewickley—Bran scourer.
G. Palmer, Lincoln—Sewing machine.
G. Palmer, Littlestown—Railway rail joint.
J. M. Roberts, East Monroe—Churn.
A. H. Wilson, Hautzdale—Ironing board.
H. Carbon, Chester—Stop motion for looms.
W. De Sanno, Cory—Boring machine.
W. Grels, Shenandoah City—Ventilating mines.

Design—J. Heiner, Philadelphia—Candy box.
G. G. Miller, Philadelphia—Bracket.
S. S. Wiest, Schoeneck—Cigar box.

OHIO.

J. L. Branson, Cincinnati—Spring.
A. W. Hall, Cincinnati—Windmill.
Branson & Juergens, Cincinnati—Spring.
H. C. Rice, Cleveland—Distilling oil.
C. M. Ryder, Cleveland—Ingot mold.
E. E. Wagner, North Seneca—Barometer.
G. Wilson, Toledo—Transporting bottles.
H. J. Snyder, Adams—Corn planter.
J. G. Wheeler, Coshocton—Pump.
W. Cassill, Reed Mills—Door check.
D. Conner, Athens—Animal trap.
Ballier & Demarest, Nevada—Stump extractor.

SIMPLY A "POST" LIE.

A Foreigner's Certificate of Character to Governor Hayes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., October 9, 1876.

I am in receipt of a copy of the Pittsburgh *Post* of the 5th inst., containing a *fac-simile* of Secretary Lee's letter to L. S. Tyler, Secretary of the American Alliance, and also a note requesting me to read said letter and communicate my views of Governor Hayes to the *Post*. As a foreign-born citizen, I wish to say over my own signature that the attempt to attribute Know Nothing sentiments to Governor Hayes is one of the most unjust efforts ever made by man. I have known Governor Hayes personally and intimately for many years, and know that he is a magnanimous gentleman, is the friend of all oppressed, and that quarrels on foreign birth have been treated by him with the highest consideration and cordiality; and I also know of those of foreign birth whom he has cordially and enthusiastically assisted to office.

P. CUNEO.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Major W. W. Lander, formerly private secretary to Senator Charles Sumner, but for the past two years a well known politician of Colorado, died yesterday forenoon in Denver.

D. A. C. Clee, a New Orleans policeman, was stabbed to death on Gallatin street, yesterday, by Knuckly and Lyon, who had ordered drinks at a saloon and refused to pay for them.

Governor Kemper, in reply to an invitation to name Virginia's day at the Centennial by proclamation, has written declining to do so. His chief reasons are the poverty of the people to respond in an appropriate manner, and that it is not customary in Virginia to use official proclamations for such purposes.

Fire Near California, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALIFORNIA, Pa., October 9, 1876.

At one P. M. yesterday, the residence of A. J. Gregg, near this place, was burned. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

The Epidemic at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 9.—Yellow fever interments, fifteen. Ira W. Burt, the signal officer here, who passed through the epidemic at Memphis, died to-day.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

The well-known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchasing elsewhere.

POLITICAL.

Missouri.

LOCAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET REPUDIATED.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Last month the Democratic County Convention, of this county, nominated a ticket which met with such disapproval at the hands of the press and the party, generally, that the chairman has called the convention together again to reconsider its action and take such measure as seemed most advisable under the circumstances. The convention reassembled this morning, and after receiving and accepting the resignations of all the nominees of the previous convention, took a recess for the purpose of consultation.

On reassembling, the Convention nominated a full county ticket, headed by ex-Mayor Joseph Brown for Sheriff and Hon. C. H. Speck for Presiding Justice of the County Court. Several persons on the first ticket were renominated, but those on that ticket who were regarded as weak or in any sense obnoxious were dropped, and their places filled by more desirable men, making the new ticket as a whole unusually strong. Both parties have good and strong county tickets in the field, and it is expected the contest will be vigorous and close.

Indiana.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—The city has been in a state of quiet but intense excitement all day. Both parties are confident, and are jointly agreeing upon methods for preserving the peace to-morrow. The indications are that a full vote will be cast all over the State. Preparations have been made for receiving and announcing the returns from the State. Bulletins will be sent frequently during the whole of Tuesday night.

South Carolina.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO THE KU KLUX DEMOCRACY.

COLUMBIA, October 9.—Governor Chamberlain replies to the address of the Democratic Executive Committee of yesterday, and says he is in possession of legal evidence as to the extent of the disorders in the State, and sustaining the propriety of his course. A letter from D. T. Corbin, United States Assistant Attorney of South Carolina, fully sustains Governor Chamberlain.

Maine.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL MAJORITY 15,037.

BANGOR, ME., October 9.—The official statement of the Secretary of State shows that the majority for Governor was Dennis, Republican, over Talbot, Democrat, is 15,037.

State.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

APOLLO, PA., October 9, 1876.

At a meeting held on Saturday evening in Cochran's Hall, by the Republicans, the "Harry White Marching Club" was organized and over seventy members enrolled. This club is ably officered, and will render a good account of their work in November. The enthusiasm manifested on Saturday night gave unmistakable evidence that Apollo will give a larger majority than ever in vindication of Republican principles.

ONE.

The Democrats of Chester county yesterday nominated Dr. Wm. D. Hartman for Congress, R. Jones Monaghan for Senate, and Samuel Marland, Daniel Hoopes and William C. McKenna and Dr. John R. Hoskins for Assembly.

The Bedford *Press* gives the following description of Dr. Hickok, the candidate for Senator in that district: "He is an old bachelor and wears good clothes, plugs teeth, delivers lectures, writes poetry and sings soprano. He stands six feet in avordupois light, in general physique neat. Like George Washington he does not seek the office, and like Horace Greeley he would finically you could find a stumble over a better fellow. He is handy at a funeral, at a wedding or at the table."

In noticing the repeated failures of the Republican Congressional conferees of the Twenty-seventh district to make a nomination, the Erie *Morning Dispatch* says: "There is scarcely an intelligent Republican voter in the three counties who has not calculated the chances of defeat which this wreckless waste of time involves, and who is not fearful that the selfish spirit hitherto displayed by conferees will not complete its work by giving us a candidate who will prove a weakness instead of a strength to the party in a close and hard-contested campaign."

Governor Hartranft sent his regrets at not being able to be present at the Republican ratification meeting in New York on Tuesday night, and added: "Whether the Southern Democracy or the loyal people of the whole country shall control the National Government is the issue which is forced upon us by our opponents as in 1861, we did not make it, but met it. The mission of the Republican party is not finished until every freedman of the land is actually free, till all abuses are reformed, and until the fruits of the war and the credit of the nation are no longer in peril."

QUAKERTOWN, October 4.—The Democratic conferees of the Tenth Congressional district met at Pleasant Hill to-day. After some hours of wire-pulling an organization was attempted, but Bucks presented two sets of conferees, headed by Hon. Lloyd Lerman, instructed for Bridges, the other, by John L. Ahlum, instructed for Mutchler. Two hours of filibustering followed, and then a motion to go into conference with Lehigh and Northampton prevailed. But the latter refused to vote. Dr. Linderman's delegation was recognized, and Samuel A. Bridges was declared. Northampton then called another conference at once. Leigh retired, and William Mutchler was nominated. Both candidates addressed the conference, Bridges being very bitter. Bridges was nominated by Joseph M. McClure and Mutchler by John Clemmons. The candidates declare they will stick, and no compromise seems possible.

General.

The man who will vote to surrender this Government to the men who struggled for it all a Republican lie to deceive the honest masses. There is a distinct flavor of pigheadedness in conduct like this which belongs exclusively to the Democratic party.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* avers that "some of the bitterest of old, pro-slavery Democrats in that State will vote for the Republican ticket," believing that a restoration of the Democratic party means national bankruptcy through the payment of a mountain of rebel claims.

The Democratic factions in New York city have "fixed things." The "short-hairs" are to have two-fifths of the nominations, and the "swallow-tails" three-fifths—and so on this basis the Club and the Sham strike hands. There is nothing so lovely as family unity.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Mr. Hendricks is progressing rapidly. When he was Senator of the United States he voted against a law to allow colored people to ride in the street cars. In one of his recent speeches he made a great boast of having been elected an honorary member of a negro club! Verily, the world moves, and with it the leader of the Indiana Democracy.

The San Francisco *Post*, of September 25th, says: "H. C. Bennett, the defaulting Pension Agent, whose disappearance three years ago, leaving behind him the evidences of a defalcation amounting to about $25,000, created quite a sensation, was arrested last week at Black Hawk, Colorado, where he was editing a campaign newspaper devoted to Tilden and reform."

No, town elections don't count—don't mean or indicate anything; of course not. But we may state in a quiet way all the same that the Democrats are just a little scared at the news from Connecticut. A majority of the towns go Republican, and the remainder show such large Republican gains that it would seem as if the "reformers" had been annihilated.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE Democrats of Connecticut confidently asserted that a Mr. Mark Howard was a convert for Tilden, and then went so far as to make him one of the Vice Presidents of a Democratic meeting in Hartford. Now this Mr. Howard notifies whom it may concern that "the United States of the North and the welfare of the South alike demand the defeat of Tilden and the destruction of the Democratic party."

The Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs that paper: "Never since the war, if ever before, has there been as hard a fight as is now being carried on. The Republicans have gained confidence during the past few days. The Western Reserve will poll a larger vote than ever before, and Republican gains are reported from there. Most of the Prohibitionists will vote the Republican ticket."

Workingmen are urged to vote for Tilden and Hendricks on the ground that a "change" would be for the better. But a "change" from protection to free trade—from plenty of work at fair wages to no work and no money—is the "change" they desire, they should vote for the Democratic free trade candidates for President. If, on the contrary, workingmen desire good times, and plenty of work at fair wages, they must vote for Hayes, Wheeler and a protective tariff.

General Tom Ewing, of Ohio, (Greenback Democrat), is reported to have confessed in a recent interview that the Democratic outlook in Ohio and Indiana for October was dismal; that Tilden is a deceased candidate, and will be tolerated by the people of the North; that the solid electoral vote of the South may be given him, but that will not suffice without substantial aid from the North, and that he did not see where that aid was to come from.

Carl Schurz said the other day to a West Virginia reporter: "If Hayes gains ground as rapidly within the next two weeks as he has during the past two weeks, he will carry every Northern State. The revulsion has been thoroughly genuine and rapid. I consider Ohio and Indiana sure for the Republicans in October, and there is not a State in the Union more certain to vote for Electoral vote for Hayes than New York. I can see nothing but certainty for Hayes, and sure defeat for Tilden."

General Harrison, of Indiana (Governor-elect in all probability), in a recent speech at South Bend, made a point which is not only true in itself, but also worth emphasizing. He says: "As Republicans we can turn ourselves and look back over our shoulders without fear. We are not afraid of the past. We can contemplate it not only without shame, but with glorious enthusiasm, the record we have made. But the Democrat dont dare to turn himself about at all. He is like a boy going through the graveyard."

The Chicago *Tribune* says of reports of the campaign on the Pacific Coast received at the Republican headquarters: "On the Pacific coast the Republicans have fallen to work with a will, and Oregon, instead of being regarded as Tilden or a doubtful State, it is said, will give a respectable majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Wisconsin shows more than ordinary Republican activity, and Iowa is confident. Nebraska is also confident that the Democrats will not carry it by a large majority."

A Tilden club in the Fifteenth ward of New York has gone over bodily to Hayes and Wheeler—its members explaining that the exposures of Tilden through the press and in courts of justice produced a powerful impression on their minds, and they waited eagerly, but in vain, for the refutations which were promised. The lame explanations and apologies offered did not suit their views, and they came to the conclusion finally that they had been deceived by the false pretenses of the Democracy. Somehow, the leaven seems to work—Tilden's apologies being "too thin."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes under date of September 1: "Ex-Governor Morgan's candidacy gains strength each day. There are no signs of dissatisfaction anywhere, and there are many indications that he will draw a large vote from outside the regular party lines. A prominent Liberal Republican says he thinks that organization commands at least 25,000 votes, and he is convinced that 30,000 is a generous estimate of the number that will vote for Tilden. All the rest, he says, are enthusiastic for Hayes and Morgan. The same gentleman says that in his county there are 2,000 Liberals, and he knows of only one who is a Tilden man, and he holds an office by Tilden's appointment. The Democratic defection in the several parts of the State is also serious. Men like ex-Judge Parker, Erastus Corning, and others of Albany, Judge Comstock and George J. Magee of the central part of the State, who have contributed liberally to previous campaign expenses, will not give a cent now, and will not raise a finger to help on the canvass. Mr. Magee has in former campaigns contributed as high as $25,000.

THE INDIANS.

A Lively Skirmish, in Which the Reds Showed Great Bravery.

CHEYENNE, October 9.—News from Fort Fetterman states that on the 6th a baying party of twelve men and seven ox teams were attacked by a band of twenty or thirty Indians, twenty-five miles from the above post, badly wounding John Oilens, wagon master, and killing one horse. Two of the party out hunting heard the firing and hastened to the train, which was immediately prepared for defense. Fourteen started to find the Indians which they did, and made a lively retreat, pursued by the Indians to within fifty yards of the train, when eight men sent a volley into the redskins, who retired to the bluffs and commenced firing on the train, which was at a disadvantage, and compelled to move two hundred yards. The fight continued nearly four hours. Six mules were killed in unknown, but two were seen to drop. Mr. Powell, contractor states that the Indians showed great courage, and were armed with Winchester and army rifles. The telegraph line between Fetterman and Cheyenne being cut about this time, it is thought it was done by the same band.

Oilens is doing nicely, but will undoubtedly lose his right arm.

CASUALTIES.

Four Miners Killed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 9.—This morning, while three loaded cars were being hoisted from the slope of the middle Lehigh colliery at New Boston, the rope broke and the cars ran rapidly to the bottom. Four miners, named William Eccles, Joseph Beck, Thomas Jones and Edward Nauss, were killed.

NEWS SUMNARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To day.—Falling followed by rising barometer, warm, brisk southerly winds, veering to cold northwesterly, partly cloudy weather and possibly succeeded by rain areas.

Pine Bluff, Ark., had a fire on Sunday night which entailed a loss of $115,000. Cause, incendiarism.

The Harvest Works at Minneapolis, with a portion of its contents, were burned last night. Loss $60,000; insurance $25,000. Cause of the fire, a spark from the smoke stack.

The "Hard Times" Fallacy.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I wish through your columns to call attention to a fact in the campaign, which in a great measure is overlooked in the zeal for party. The Democratic party have hoisted the "cry of reform" as a shade behind which the *grosser acts* of the party may be screened. They are catering to the popular cry of hard times, and publish falsehoods which they know the classes for whom they are made cannot from lack of time and inclination study out for themselves, hoping to delude these classes by a well-directed cry of "stop thief." The hard times are a subject that employs the attention and commands the consideration of all classes. It is one of those questions involving the "science of politics economy." It is a well known fact that for every "phenomena in nature there is a cause." The age of chance has passed away, and we now recognize that every result has a legitimate cause. In order that light may be given to those who do not either have the time or purpose to study the cause producing hard times, let me suggest what I deem the cause. It will be necessary to review the history of the past sixteen years. In 1860 the manufacturing interests of the country, or the business relations of the country, were up to the wants of the country under the then existing conditions. The producing classes were in a measure employed. With 1861 came the war and the call to arms. The soldiers were drawn from the producing classes and converted into a vast body of consumers. The Government became thereby a consumer, opening up a vast market into which the products of the country were drawn. The extraordinary demand taxed the producing classes to their utmost capacity, and as the products found a ready market, prices advanced as the demand increased, until almost every article of trade assumed a fictitious value. The Government distributed its money all over the country to every family almost, thus placing in the hands of many persons money without having produced any article of value for it. (I do not mean that the soldier did not earn the money he got from Uncle Sam.) The inflated currency had its effect upon the imagination and enlarged men's views as to values. Each year as the war progressed the demands of Government increased, with a like increase in the general excitement attending a constantly increasing demand. This state of trade gave to everything a fictitious value. Men became accustomed to receive large profits; laborers, high wages. This enlarged the views of all classes; everything became magnified under the excited vision. The imagination played with fancied dreams. No scheme was too grand, no theory too wild. All partook of the excitement. The war closed in 1865, and with it a army of consumers laid down the vocation of war and entered upon that of peace, quietly and with the same spirit of valor that characterized them in the field. Becoming producers, they entered every avenue of trade and employment. With money generally distributed a market was found for the products of the country. Gradually the market filled with produces and the supply became greater than the demand. Competition caused a reduction in prices. A reduction in price must necessarily cause a reduction in the cost of production. A decline in wages followed. Business men accustomed to large profits saw their per centage decline; they borrowed money at high interest. The continued decline in trade increased the difficulty to pay and finally bankruptcy followed. One man by improvident dealing entailed loss upon others and caused their ruin. Thus we find thousands of individuals thrown producing general distrust. These are the facts. What is the cause? The natural result of excitement produced by war—caused by individual themselves. It is beyond *Governmental Legislation.* Have you ever asked yourself the question, can Congress or the State Legislature pass a law requiring me to so transact my business that I will always make money? Does that power rest with any law-making power? Enjoying the rich blessings of freedom are you not the sole arbiter of how you will conduct your business? Then how can the policy of the Government have anything to do with the present condition of business affairs? Is it possible that the policy of the Government can produce the result referred to? Can any political party produce *hard* times, the gradual payment of the national debt, and restoration of the national credit? Does the fact of the Government, task its people for large sums, put a stop to honest policy of preserving her credit, produce hard times? These are questions that deserve careful study, and the policy of a party that has nothing but promises to recommend it. When we consider that under the last Democratic administration a loan of three millions could not be placed for less than twelve per cent., and the fact that to-day amid the hard times and the Democrats talk about our enormous debt, our credit as a nation is such that we can place millions in bonds at four and a half per cent. par in gold, if the policy of the Government has anything to do with the hard times how can it place its bonds as it is doing? Does not this fact stamp the charge as a falsehood? Another fact as a sign as it seems evident that the Senate would not concur with the House bill repealing the Resumption act of 1875, *gold* commenced to decline and it is lower to-day than it has been since the war. C.

The Printers and the Congressional Canvass—What a Disciple of "the Art" Has to Say.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Democratic printers can well afford to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, if thereby they can induce Republican printers to vote for Hopkins. They know as well as Tilden stands no chance of carrying this State, and therefore it makes no difference whether they vote for or against him; but if they can induce enough Republicans to vote for Hopkins to elect him, the Democratic party will have gained a Congressman without any sacrifice whatever, and that, too, in one of the strongest Republican districts in the State. Cannot our Republican friends see how one sided such an arrangement would be, and that it is only a plan to make a point for the hard-pressed and desperate Democratic party? If this were not so—if the conceiters of this little piece of strategy wanted to vote for Hayes and Wheeler because they preferred them to Tilden and Hendricks, they would do so without any conditions. The trick is entirely too transparent, and is too silly enough to be caught ought to hang his head in shame.

It cannot but be well understood by those who read and think that the Democrats are making Herculean efforts to retain a majority in the lower house of Congress, and to get control of the Senate. If they succeed in this, they will, as they have done in days gone by, have control of the national purse and sword. The Executive is almost powerless when the two houses of Congress are arrayed against him, so that even if Hayes should be elected, the Democrats, if permitted to get possession of Congress, would have almost full swing for the consummation of their purposes.

It will be seen, then, how important it is that Republicans vote the whole ticket—Congressmen, State Senators, Assemblymen and all. Many are our friends who imagine that State Senators and Assemblymen make United States Senators; therefore, if you want Republicans to represent you in the United States Senate, don't send Democrats to the Legislature. It was the Democrats you assisted in sending to Harrisburg two years ago who made Wallace a United States Senator. Will you repeat your mistake, and enable them to get both the United States Senators? We beg you to remember, too, that Congress makes all the laws—the President only executes them, and is bound to do it whether he likes them or not; that it raises and disburses all the money, declares war and makes peace. In a word, Congress has the power in little more than an agent to execute its will.

What depth of folly it would be, in view of all these facts, for Republicans to make such a trade as is proposed by the Hon. Wheeler and Hopkins arrangement, whether by printers or any other class, whether in clubs or individually! The same spirit that animated Republicans in 1860, when every man was at his post battling against an insolent and tyrannical foe, should animate them now. PICA.

The New York *World*, a Democratic paper, has the following sly dig at Tilden: "There is money enough stolen every year from the railroads in this country to pay all their debts."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HAILA & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; good factory reasons given for selling, by addressing in full name, A. F., Lock Box 860, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 14 HP. ENGINE, 2 12 by 24 in., and 1 8 by 12 in., second-hand, and will be sold cheap; also, a lot of Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and Belting. 10 second hand Boilers; 8 new Engines, of different sizes, at HUGH CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—75 PER cent. Oxide of Iron, the best and cheapest Paint in the market. Unequaled for Painting Cars, Bridges, Steamboat Decks and Hulls, Roofs, Fences, &c., and Wooden Buildings. Iron and Tin Work, &c., &c. Send for circular and price list. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard, or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory, we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

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WANTED.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $10,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT OR purchase a House with modern improvements, 11 rooms to 10 Rooms, in Allegheny or East End. Address LOCK BOX No. 67, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE had considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be sat

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1876.

TO-DAY the people of Indiana will choose between a man of character and brains, and a chair lined with a cheap suit of clothes, for Governor.

THE banner Democratic county in Colorado is Lake county, where the inhabitants last spring murdered their Probate Judge in his own court, because he insisted on trying a party of Ku-Klux for having lynched the wrong man.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $785,542. The total exports from that port thus far during the year aggregate $34,760,583, a gain of over nine million dollars as compared with the corresponding period last year.

THE election which occurs in West Virginia to-day is for Governor and Congressmen; and many Republicans, acquainted with the State, predict a Republican victory. A very cautious correspondent of the New York *Times* predicts a Republican gain of two Congressmen.

AT a recent "ma mmoth" TILDEN meeting in New York city, the signals for applauding the speakers, who talked chiefly against "reviving the war issues," were given by the ex-Private Secretary of JEFF. DAVIS. This fellow is enjoying the office of Mayor Clerk, at $5,000 a year, but has spent, and is spending, his time mainly in pulling the wires for TILDEN the "reformer."

A SENSIBLE Democrat recently advised his son, who will cast his first vote at the November election, to visit the different club rooms and see who composed the two parties, and hear their talk, before deciding which he would attach himself to. The advice was followed, and a few nights later the son wore home the uniform of a HAYES and WHEELER club which he had joined. The father expresses himself as perfectly satisfied.

ALMOST every day gold is withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States. This is properly regarded as a very encouraging sign, since it indicates that the balance of trade is now in our favor. The New York *Bulletin* says:

The transfer of a few millions of gold from London to New York would confer advantages on both countries. It would relieve the London market of a plethora that abnormally depresses the rate of interest; and it would benefit us by replenishing our greatly depleted stock of gold, by putting down the gold premium, by facilitating the marketing of the four and a half per cent. bonds, and by contributing something towards preparations for resumption of specie payments.

THE London *Standard* is delighted with the nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor of Massachusetts. During the war of the rebellion in this country the *Standard* was the English organ of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy. It is now the official mouthpiece of the English Tory party. A late issue contained perhaps the most cowardly apology that was ever made for rapine and murder. In discussing Mr. BARING'S recent report upon the atrocities in Bulgaria, it says: "They (the massacres) prove to us the folly of those who would provoke still worse atrocities by driving to desperation a people who have shown in so terrible a manner that if they are to perish they will not perish alone."

ACCORDING to the latest published statistics of this year's wheat crop in England, which show a deficiency of nearly one-fourth the amount required for home consumption, that country will, for the fourth year in succession, be dependent upon the United States for the necessary supply from abroad. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 quarters will be required, and it appears to be quite understood that this amount can be obtained only at increased prices. This ought to be good news to our farmers. It is a singular fact that the land under wheat in the United Kingdom this year has been one-fifth less than in preceding years. All the crops are small, especially oats and hay, and the forage are already bringing high prices. Potatoes, also, are very deficient in that country and in Ireland, and a great advance in the retail prices of the commonest necessaries of life will probably take place this winter.

ONE of the most marked features of the general resumption of manufactures is the *apparent determination* of manufacturers *to regulate their supply* by the demand, and to manufacture as nearly as possible up to orders. So far as New England is concerned, say the papers of that section, the month of October has not opened so well in any year since 1872. Business elsewhere, also, is steadily if gradually reviving. There is now no longer an opportunity to speculate upon the amount or condition of the country's crops; they are harvested and secured, with the exception of cotton, and in regard to that there is but one opinion, and that is an immense yield. Following the encouraging accounts from our Western districts comes the resumption of other industries, particularly the lumber business of the West. If there had been any doubt before, that doubt is now removed by the increased call for loans on strictly business account. It should be borne in mind, however, that a Democratic victory at the November election would set everything a long way back.

A CURIOUS illustration of the significance of returning the "solid South" to power, occurred in New York city a few days ago. A citizen of Georgia, an elector for that State on the GREELEY ticket in 1872, visited that city for the purpose of enlightening people there concerning the real attitude of the South. He called at several of the Republican newspaper offices and talked with the political writers. He said to the correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, frankly and without the remotest idea that he was injuring his section thereby:

"We of the South go into this campaign heart and soul. We believe we have in Governor TILDEN a true representative of ourselves and of our political principles. We went to Baltimore in 1872 and indorsed that platform which Mr. Greeley stood on, and we pretended to be sincere in the act, but we did not believe a word of it. Our action was a deliberate lie, and we said so among ourselves at the time. Yet what else could we do? We must take Greeley or nothing; so we took him and worked for him, but with heavy hearts. Now we have a man we can fight for. He believes as we do, and he stood by us until he could do so no longer. If he is elected, we are sure of a voice in his administration, sure of defense in carrying out our wishes in our own section."

In such evidence as this which comes from the "solid South" to day is the same South that it always was, that it is, as of old, the enemy of progress, the opponent of every liberal principle. It believes with a strange fanaticism, that all it has done has been right, and that all its opponents have done has been wrong. What influence could TILDEN have with a Congress composed largely of such men as these, especially when he is naturally in sympathy with them? There is no "bloody shirt" in solid-South talk like this. It is the hardest kind of practical reasoning, and it is the kind of argument which is making the election of HAYES and WHEELER and a Republican Congress surer every day.

AN IMPUDENT, and of course anonymous correspondent, asks us if Mr. EBERTY was opposed to discrimination in 1868 and 1875, where he was to be found the interim between these two dates. From 1859 to 1861 he continued his connection with the *Gazette*, and maintained his opposition to discrimination until that date; from 1861 to 1866 he was in the army; in 1867 and 1868 he was in the State Senate; and from 1869 to 1873 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue in this district. He had no opportunity to be of service on the discrimination question in his capacity as Assessor or as Paymaster; and his record in the Senate will show that he never gave a vote that was not on the side of the people as against the railroads. He was a member of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, and as such gave his most earnest efforts to secure the passage of a Free Railroad law. The Free Railroad law now on the statute books was passed mainly through the energy of Messrs. COLEMAN and EBERTY of the Senate, and Mr. PEAYFORD, of Fayette, in the House, and it is to that law the people owe whatever chances they now have to construct competing roads. Prior to its passage, no charter could be obtained for such competing roads, and although but little use has since been made of the power thus given, the fault is not to be found in the law itself.

So far, then, the interval has been nearly bridged; and the files of the COMMERCIAL since 1873 will supply the remainder. Mr. EBERTY'S sentiments on discrimination are so well known, and his career on all questions has been so consistent, that what he has said or done at any one period may fairly be presumed to indicate his position at any subsequent period. This attempt, therefore, to throw a doubt upon his sincerity, because of the period which elapsed between his first utterances and the last, may as well be abandoned.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections to be held in Ohio and Indiana to-day will be looked forward to with eager interest by both parties. We shall be greatly disappointed if the Republicans of Ohio do not acquit themselves with credit. The election is for subordinate State officers, members of the Forty-fifth Congress, a Legislature and county officials. The candidate for Secretary of State is at the head of the respective tickets. The Republicans have nominated for this office MILTON BARNES; the Democrats WILLIAM BELL. There is also a Prohibition ticket in the field. As great significance is always attached to the result of the October elections in the year of a Presidential campaign, both parties have made strenuous exertions for victory. On a fair vote and honest count Ohio is a sure Republican State. That she will fail to cast her electoral vote for HAYES and WHEELER is not possible. In 1872 the Democratic vote in that State fell off 7,000 between the October and the November elections, and the Republican majority jumped up from 12,000 to 34,000. This fall the complications of the Greenback party render the calculations and estimates more difficult than ever before. We make no predictions, but we repeat the conviction that Ohio will not fail to gladden the hearts of all who look for a sweeping Republican victory in November.

The result in Indiana is more in doubt. The vote in that State in October, 1868, was for Governor, and HENDRICKS was then a candidate, as he was again in 1872, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes; yet one month later the State gave a majority of 9,568 for a Republican candidate for President. In 1872, HENDRICKS' majority for Governor was 1,148, whereas in November, with a much smaller aggregate vote, GRANT had, for President, 22,515 majority. It will thus be seen that the precedents are in favor of a Democratic victory in Indiana in October. If this should not be secured, and by a majority greater than that received by HENDRICKS for Governor in 1872, it will presage a defeat for TILDEN in November more disastrous than that which overwhelmed the Liberal-Democratic candidate four years ago. The Democrats, having the advantage at the commencement of the canvass, have used every means, both fair and foul, to maintain that advantage. To wrest victory from them under such circumstances will be glory indeed. The principal element of uncertainty now is the fact that TILDEN'S "barrel of money" has brought a great drove of Democratic voting cattle into the State from Kentucky and Illinois, and these being scattered through those districts in which the Tildenites have supreme control, fears are entertained that possibly, by means of illegal voting and extensive frauds at the polls, the TILDEN party may succeed, if nothing worse, in reducing the Republican majority to a very small figure. An honest election will surely result in a Republican victory.

In West Virginia, which also votes today, State officers and a Legislature are to be chosen. Upon the latter body will devolve the duty of making choice of a United States Senator. Lately the Republicans have claimed to have hopes of carrying the State; but the odds are not in their favor. In the October election of 1872 they elected their candidate for Governor by a small majority, and they gave GRANT about two thousand majority in the following November. But in 1874 the Democrats had a decided preponderance in their favor on the Congressional vote; and while their general majority will, we think, this year be considerably reduced, and while it is not impossible that the Republicans may even gain one or two Congressmen, we are not sanguine enough to anticipate the election of the Republican candidate for Governor. Should this occur, it will be one of the grandest and best won victories of the campaign.

THE Governor of South Carolina has at length put his hand to the plow. Now let him see to it that he does not look back. The dangerous and revolutionary methods adopted by the "rifle club" White Leaguers of that State to obtain control of the government are a standing menace to Republican institutions. There is already a practical condition of war in South Carolina. The whole State is on fire. Nearly the whole white population, especially the upper classes, are enrolled in these rifle clubs. They are regularly organized into companies and regiments, well armed and disciplined, and are under recognized central control. These clubs number at least 20,000 in the State. Four thousand can be easily concentrated in a day at any one point. At Columbia, recently 3,000 men belonging to these organizations were present to break up a Republican torchlight procession, and completely surrounded the town. Republicans cannot buy arms. Dealers in arms throughout the State seem to have arrived at a common understanding to sell arms to none except persons whose loyalty to the Democratic party is well known. These rifle clubs attend Republican meetings in bands of from 2,000 to 3,000, and demand half the seats and a division of the time. In many instances they take possession of the meetings absolutely, to prevent Republicans from speaking. When Republicans do speak, Democrats, protected by these rifle clubs, insult and abuse the speakers. The latter are not able to protect themselves, as the first step in that direction would be followed by a riot and bloodshed. This terrible condition of affairs exists throughout the State. The movement does not proceed from the lower class of whites. It is entirely instigated by the old slaveholders, who control it. As a general rule, the flower of the Southern chivalry are alone admitted to the clubs. They are composed of the young men of the old white oligarchy, who, by this armed instrumentality, are endeavoring to regain the control of the State which the old planters always had before the war. The reports that dissatisfaction in South Carolina is due to the rapidly increasing poverty of that State are not true. The State is getting rich. It has never been as prosperous since the war as now. There have been nineteen successive good cotton crops, which have brought excellent prices. The amount of money invested in the State is yearly greater, the number of banks has increased and the general business prosperity offers no possible excuse for violence or intimidation. But WADE HAMPTON and his associate butchers have determined to carry the State at all hazards, and they will do it, notwithstanding the legitimate Republican majority of 40,000, unless they are speedily brought up with a round turn. The situation is extremely critical.

A MASSACHUSETTS mother, whose son died at Andersonville, wrote to General DIX who was announced to speak at Cooper Union on the 3d inst., begging him in the name of humanity to remember *her* class of sufferers in the Union cause. And he did, as all lovers of the Union will do in the speeches they will make at the ballot-box in November.

Here is a woman with whom bygones cannot be bygones. She cannot forget that she lost her son through the devilish cruelty of the very men who now seek to regain control of the Government. The voice of that murdered boy cries back to her from the grave, and it is not in a mother's heart to disregard it. The crime which took him from her cannot be either forgotten or forgiven. Her son was subjected to the most fearful tortures, to gratify the fiendishness of his persecutors, and no one possessed of natural affections can bring herself to the task of condoning such an offense with oblivion.

There are many other parents who have experienced the same trouble as this Massachusetts mother, and who have every reason to remember bitterly the butchers of the Andersonville prison. Let all such bear in mind that the responsibility for the horrors of that hell on earth rests upon the shoulders of ANDERSON DAVIS and that Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN voted persistently in Congress to extend amnesty to that arch rebel. A vote, now, for either of them, is a vote to indorse Andersonville; and every sufferer by that horrible prison should seek the present opportunity of rebuking the horrid practice of cruelty to prisoners by voting against TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and those obedient friends of JEFF. DAVIS, Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

At least one of the great Pennsylvania coal companies is contemplating the enlargement of the market for anthracite, by taking in Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and thus extending the area of sales.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

Are you betting on any one in Indiana, to-day? If so, Hoosier man?

The Centennial Exhibition closes four weeks from Thursday. Take notice.

The business of sending beef to England from this country is succeeding wonderfully.

Twenty-four Centennial medals have been issued to ale, porter and lager beer brewers.

Harvard has received a check from an alumnus, who wishes to remain *incog.*, for $12,375 62.

The smallest State in the Union sent the largest contribution to the Exposition: The Corliss engine.

Nineteen States now have fish commissioners, in addition to the United States Fish Commission.

A sharp demand for currency is reported now from all sections of the wheat, corn and cotton regions.

Four thousand additional awards have been made at the Centennial Exhibition, mainly to foreigners.

Now is the time to gather clematis, ferns, milk weed pods, bitter-sweet and other vines for home decoration.

Waterfowl that breed within the Arctic circle are beginning to arrive in our lakes, showing the approach of winter.

There is going to be a meeting of trunk-line representatives, to-morrow, to endeavor to fix up the railroad war.

The Centennial fever is the latest addition to human ills recognized by the doctors. Philadelphia air is a sure cure.

The week opens with improving prospects for most branches of business, and a growing feeling of hopefulness in financial circles.

Texas has been invaded by grasshoppers, and she finds them harder to deal with than she found the Mexicans who invaded her territory forty years since.

The mints are now running to their full capacity to supply the demands for subsidiary silver coin. There is an active demand for silver for export to China.

There is the usual talk of "a hard winter coming," but the revival in some branches of business affords a hope that there will be less suffering than was felt last year.

The explosion at Hallett's Point has already secured a depth of twenty feet, and the dredging machines will add fully six feet more. This is all that was expected.

Liberal contributions in aid of the places and persons suffering from the yellow fever continue to be made, from very many towns and cities—exclusive of Pittsburgh.

The railroad earnings of the present year all show a handsome increase, and indicate a general and decided recuperation which augurs well for the prosperity of the country.

Quick transit and small profits is the demand of the hour. A ton of first class freight is now moved from New York to Chicago for four dollars, against fifteen dollars a month ago.

There are pronounced religious troubles in Spain, in Turkey, in Russia, in China, and in South America. And yet people talk as if religion were losing its hold on the human mind!

A Philadelphia street car company has succeeded in making a car propelled by steam that is almost noiseless. Even the steam is not heard, it being condensed by passing into an air reservoir.

The American Print Company at Fall River, are about to enlarge their works, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars, which will increase their capacity from 4,000 to 6,000 pieces a day.

For two months past the proportion of corn received at Atlantic ports has been fifty-nine per cent. of all the grain received, not only an unusual proportion, but quite unparalleled in the amount itself.

The present rice crop of Georgia and South Carolina is estimated at 75,500 tierces, or about five per cent. more than any crop since the war. The product this year has been grown at a greatly reduced cost.

Work has been resumed at all the collieries of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Again iron furnaces are lighting up, indicating the awakening activity of a score of industries dependent upon the iron trade.

The British labor market shows no signs of revival. In North Wales the colliers have just got to work, by accepting ten per cent. reduction in wages. Newcastle, Durham, Nottingham and Manchester share in the distress.

The anti-vaccination fever in England is greatly on the increase. One whole Board of Guardians in Yorkshire have gone to prison rather than direct the vaccination laws to be enforced in their parish, and now an Episcopal clergyman has declared that no child of his shall be vaccinated.

A costly business. The destruction of fish in the United States by the erection of mill dams causes an annual loss to the extent of many millions of dollars, and as a consequence we pay Canada a million of dollars annually for salmon alone.

Among the odd and exceptional articles at the Centennial Exposition is the telemeter. It is a small brass instrument used in warfare to measure your distance from the enemy you desire to shoot, by observing the flash of his gun. It records and translates into distance the interval which elapses between the flash and the report.

There was recently picked up in a Wisconsin corn-field a relic of the prehistoric age. It is a copper implement, probably a chisel, and surpasses anything of that kind embraced in the famous collection of Wisconsin. The cutting edge forms the segment of a circle, and it tapers gradually to the opposite end. The edges carry longitudinal markings, giving the impression that it was cast.

The United States Centennial map has just been placed in the Government Centennial Building. It was prepared for the Exhibition at the General Land Office, and is seventeen feet in height by twenty-two feet in length, and divided into nine sections, each mounted on a separate stretcher. It shows the extent of all surveyed Indian and military reservations, land grants, railroads, canals, cities and towns, and, in fact, every possible detail, from the most authentic sources.

A recent life insurance decision by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is creating considerable excitement among companies of other States. The decision is to the effect that the "Massachusetts non-forfeiting law" of 1861 applies to all life insurance companies doing business in that State, no matter where incorporated. Some of the companies in other States think of testing the case in the United States courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional in impairing the obligations of contracts.

PERSONAL.

After almost dying with dyspepsia, Dio Lewis has given up Graham bread, and gone back to fried oysters and mince pies.

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Abraham Lincoln, is staying in Boulder, on the most picturesque place in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

Of the 256 members of the Vermont Legislature, which assembled yesterday, are 138 farmers, 18 merchants, 17 manufacturers, 13 lawyers, 9 physicians, 5 clergymen and 3 editors: 206 are natives of Vermont, and of the rest but two are foreigners.

A prominent New York woman clairvoyant, who tells "all secrets" and "reveals the abiding place of absent friends," for $1, invariably in advance, lost her own daughter one day this week, and immediately went weeping and begging to the police department, asking that she might be found.

A remarkably conscientious person lives in Watertown, Connecticut. Twenty-five years ago, Eli Curtiss "kept store" in the place, and a few days since he received a letter inclosing twenty-five cents from some one who had bought goods of him and had forgotten until now to pay for a comb of the value stated.

William Roupell, a member of the English Parliament, and against whom no suspicion existed, about fifteen years ago confessed to numerous great forgeries, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. He has led such an exemplary life during his long imprisonment that the Government has ordered his unconditional discharge, and he became a free man again last week.

Dr. Mary Walker is a Tilden man—and she has her little claim, for three years' service as clerk in the Treasury Department, though she never did a day's work. The way of it was this: she pestered General Spinner so that he finally ordered her appointment and she was sworn in, but Secretary Richardson refused to approve the appointment.

An old man of eighty-one recently called on a resident of New Haven, saying that he bought an auger of his father forty years ago, but was too poor to pay for it. He couldn't be content to leave the world with the debt unpaid, and so, as he couldn't pay to ride, had walked all the way from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to leave the five dollars and interest with his creditor's heirs. After doing this, he started on his long walk home.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PARKER CITY, October 7, 1876.

Great activity is manifest in every district of the producing region, under the stimulating influence of remunerative prices. No better evidence is needed than the fact that the manufacturers of machinery, engines and boilers, and the dealers in hardware and well supplies are taxed to their utmost to keep up with the demands upon them. At the same time the railroads are doing an immense carrying trade, and every branch of business sympathises with the improvement in that branch of industry on which the prosperity of the oil regions depends.

But it is encouraging to reflect that, although developments are progressing with unprecedented activity, there is no disproportionate increase in the daily average production of the region to the legitimate and extensive demands of commerce. The new wells coming in are comparatively insignificant in their yield, in proportion to those which marked the era of low-priced oil.

During the month of September, although great activity has been witnessed in operations in the Clarion oil field, the daily average production there has fallen off between four and five hundred barrels from that of the previous month. This is accounted for, in a great measure, from the fact that a large number of torpedoes were exploded in the wells in that district, during the month of August, temporarily increasing their yield in most instances to a very liberal extent, but tending ultimately to a premature exhaustion of the territory.

The new wells coming in also in the Butler district are of very moderate yield, even in what was once the most prolific territory, and will do little more than maintain the balance between the falling off of the older wells and the production of the previous month.

Among recent strikes in this district the Brawley well, on the Fletcher farm, is doing between fifteen and twenty barrels a day.

The Fleming well, on the Ellenberger farm, near Buena Vista, is producing daily between ten and fifteen barrels.

On the Levi Campbell farm the new Bullock well struck the sand yesterday, and is showing for a fifteen or twenty barrel pumper.

H. L. Taylor & Co.'s new well, on the Tom Sweeney farm, having failed to strike oil in paying quantities in the third sand is being drilled to the fourth.

Lockwood & Co. struck the sand in their new well, on the A. D. Gibson farm, on Wednesday evening, when the hole commenced rapidly filling up with oil. It is showing for a fifteen barrel pumper.

The new Greer well, on the Stephenson farm, is progressing daily, and is now at a depth of fifteen barrels. On the same tract the recent Cooper strike is yielding about ten barrels a day.

Considerable interest attends the result of Philips Brothers' new well at Murrinsville, which was abandoned as an unsuccessful venture Wednesday. It was located on the line of the Scrabgrass oil, on which, or slightly diverging from it, the Philips Brothers' flowing well at Bullion Run is situated. Of course the result of the dry hole at Murrinsville does not demonstrate that there is no continuation of the belt in that direction, for, as before stated in this correspondence, there are a succession of basins or reservoirs of oil, of greater or less magnitude, on the line of the belt, with intervening tracts of territory that is hopelessly dry. This belt also is not confined to a narrow streak of a few rods, but extends to a width of four or five miles, the large flowing well on Bullion Run being nearly a mile from the direct twenty-two degree line.

The market during the week has been rather dull, having suffered a decline in the course of the week of about twenty-four cents from the prices at which it opened on Monday morning.

To-day very little has been done on Change. The market opened this morning at $3 60½, declined to $3 60, and rose again to $3 63½, with sales at intermediate prices. It again declined and closed at six o'clock this evening at $3 60 for United certificates dated Monday. In production nothing has been done.

Shipment is nominal at $3 70, but as the combination to advance the tariffages in their own hands nothing is doing.

The Oleophine Oil Company's refining interests were purchased yesterday after noon by the Standard Oil Company, and thus one after another of its weaker rivals are engulphed in its capacious maw, while, like the scriptural horse leech, or Oliver Twist in the workhouse, it persistently asks for more. DON.

BRUTALITY.

A Man Torn to Pieces by Bull Dogs—Terrible Struggle Life—But Little Hope of Recovery of the Individual Injured.

[From the Ohio State Journal, 24.]

A terrible affair occurred about noon yesterday on the farm of Daniel Thomas across the river. It is stated that at the time named George Long, who works in the Columbus Rolling Mill, and whose residence is at the corner of John and Goodale streets, took a stroll west of the Olentangy river in quest of walnuts. In his perambulations he entered the premises of Daniel Thomas and commenced picking up apples. He had picked up but few when Mr. Thomas, on his appearance with two powerful bull dogs, which, it is alleged, he set on the man. They went for Long with all the ferocity of their savage nature, and at once threw him down on the ground, when a desperate struggle ensued. One of the dogs fixed his teeth in Long's face, while the other seized him by the leg, and wounded the man in a most frightful and horrid manner, literally tearing out portions of the flesh and lacerating an artery.

It is reported that the struggle on the ground baffles description, and for pure, unadulterated brutality, lays in the shade a Spanish bull fight or anything of the sort. How a man can deliberately set a couple of bull dogs on a human being, knowing their savage and desperate nature, would seem beyond the powers of comprehension.

It is reported that before the friends of Long could rescue him from the jaws of the savage brutes he was so badly torn to pieces that persons intimate with him could not recognize him. His cries for mercy while the animals were setting their bloody teeth into his flesh was perfectly heartrending. Dr. Neil, who, we learn, who happened to be near at hand, finally got him away from the dogs and brought him to his home, much exhausted from the fright, pain and loss of blood, in a most pitiable condition.

Dr. Neil was called and rendered surgical attention, but pronounced the man almost beyond the skill of any physician.

Next Thursday will be the Italian Day of the Centennial Exhibition. It will be the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and it has been selected as the fitting time for unveiling in the Exhibition grounds a monument to the memory of the great discoverer, which has been procured by our Italian fellow-citizens.

Patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to persons in Canada must not exceed the weight of eight ounces. They must never be closed against inspection, but always be so wrapped and inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

EDUCATIONAL.

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Terms moderate. Correspondence solicited. Handbook of fifteen barrels. Please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Bishop Bowman Institute.
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 11. Both Day and Boarding Pupils received. Registers giving full information can be obtained at the Book Stores or at the Institute. Sept 11-d
REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS,
PRIVATE OR IN CLASSES.
By Professor A. Danse, of the Western University, and Mrs. P. Danse, of the Pittsburgh Female College.
Terms moderate. Apply at
NO. 4 EIGHTH STREET.

KINDERGARTEN.
MRS. CORA J. AHL to reopen her
KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1876, at No. 24 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny City.
Terms reasonable.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies. TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
connected with the College. CHARGES LESS THAN ANY OTHER IN THE STATE AFFORDING EQUAL ADVANTAGES AND ACCOMMODATIONS. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. THIS

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Grounds.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. BOELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE
Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.
THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WENZ, } MURRAY SMEDLEY,
Proprietor. } Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $3 50 per day. at Union Hotel, $3 00 per day.

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms,
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between DOUGLAS STONE, MARY STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and MARY J. KEARNEY, under the firm name of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was dissolved on 2d day of September, 1876, by mutual consent, the decease of the said Mary J. Kearney having been purchased by the said Wm. A. Stone, and the interest of the said Daniel Stone having been purchased by the said Joseph A. and George W. Stone, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.
The members of the late firm are not correctly stated in the notice of dissolution heretofore given. The representatives of James S. Crump, deceased, never were members of said partnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.
COPARTNERSHIP.
Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our wholesale Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the name and style of
BOLLMAN & WIELAND.
Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this first-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 22 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS.

1876.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
NEW FURNISHING AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS! MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES! OUR POPULAR PRICES! SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

At 12c, or 2 for 25c, Gents' Piccadilly all-Linen collars.
At 6 for $1, 4-ply all Linen Gents' Collars.
At 10 boxes for 85c, latest styles in Paper Collars.
At 12½c, Gents' all-Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 18½c upwards, extra fine all-Linen Gents' Handkerchiefs.
At 20c, extra size Gents' fine all-Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 6½c, or 60c per dozen, Gents' White Neckties.
At 6½c, 6c, 7c, 8c Black Bows.
At 15c up, Gents' large Black all-Silk Bows.
At 25c, a lot of Gents' fine White End 6-ack Ties.
At 25c, 35 different styles Gents' Black Silk Bows.
At 6½c, 10c and 12½c, Gents' Colored Bordered White Handkerchiefs.
At 6½c up, Gents' Red Bandana Handkerchiefs.
At 50c upwards, Gents' extra large Silk Handkerchiefs, special bargains.
At 10c up, Boys' Gum Suspenders.
At 12½c upwards, Men's large size Suspenders.
At 8c, Misses' all-Wool Balmoral Hose.
At 10c and 12½c, Misses' Merino Balmoral Hose.
At 12½c, 15c and 18½c, newest Fall colors Misses' Balmoral Hose.
At 12½c up, Ladies' extra heavy Ribbed made Hose.
At 12½c up, Ladies' extra heavy White Ribbed Hose.
At 15c, or 80c a half dozen, Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose.
At 25c up, Ladies' Bleached and Brown extra heavy Fleeced Hose.
At 5c, 8c and up wards, Gents' heavy Half Hose.
At 12½c, 15c, fancy fine Striped Hose, worth 25c.
At 15c, or 2 for 25c, Gents' British Half Hose.
At 18½c and 25c, Gents' fine regular made all-Wool Half Hose.
At 25c, 6-nts' regular made all-Wool Half

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 9, 1876.

The week opens on a quiet money market in Pittsburgh. Rates remain about the same and the demand perhaps somewhat improved. Let croakers doubt as they may and say we are still going to the bad, or at least, standing still, yet we can truly quote the famous saying of Galileo, when called upon to renounce his heresies concerning the revolution of the earth on its axis: "It *does* move though." The latest historian tells us that the old Italian philosopher never made the remark, and that the whole story is a myth, yet it does not alter the truth of our statement nor the oppositeness of our metaphor.

There is certainly an improved feeling in all departments of trade, and a more cheerful view of the future is becoming general, and this not without cause. The volume of the transactions is increasing, the margin of profit is larger, and above all there is the belief that hard times are passing away.

—Of the New York stock market, our regular correspondent reports:

The market opened this morning with a decided inclination to sell, many seeming to think the late rise had culminated under the influence of this feeling, prices sagged off ½@2 per cent.

New Jersey Central, as usual, fluctuating the most, its extremes being 35 to 38.

The St. Paul stocks touched the lowest figures seen for some time, the impression being that the return of earnings for the first week in October will show another heavy loss.

Later in the day a new buying movement set in in Lake Shore, which carried the price to 63, and the balance of the market became steady, advancing slightly in sympathy.

There are no new features in our market today, the volume of business having been very much reduced.

The stockholders of Lake Shore imparted some firmness to the so-called Granger stocks, viz.: Rock Island and Northwestern, without, however, advancing their quotations materially. It is said that the bulls in the former have joined forces with those sustaining the latter stocks, and higher prices are predicted, though we cannot think the bears will quietly allow this to be done without offering resistance.

—In answer to a correspondent who asks concerning the celebrated Pitt theory of a sinking fund, we would say that down to Mr. Pitt's time the British sinking fund consisted of the surpluses of the aggregate, general, and South Sea funds. The residue of these funds, after paying the interest and annuities charged upon them, was intended to be applied to the reduction of the public debt. But it was not always so applied. On one pretense or another a portion of it was diverted into other channels. During the intervals of peace, from the accession of George the Second to 1727, down to the commencement of the American war in 1778, reductions were made aggregating about £20,000,000. But, meanwhile, through the cost of various wars, the total of the debt had been increased from £72,067,238 in 1727 to £133,943,061 in 1776. And the American war added £102,541,819, making the grand total in 1783 £238,481,870. In 1786 Mr. Pitt, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought before Parliament a measure, which was adopted with some important modifications, providing for the application of an annual sinking fund of £1,000,000 per annum, to be raised by taxation and placed in the hands of commissioners, with power to dispose of the same by purchases of stock for the public. The fund was ably managed, and, by the breaking out of the French war in 1793, £4,751,264 had been applied to the reduction of the public debt. This sinking fund set at 17-6 may be termed an entirely legitimate scheme for the retirement of national indebtedness, as no new loans are made to the funded debt and the sinking fund is kept up and faithfully administered, the whole debt will eventually be extinguished. But the Napoleonic war, called for vast expenditures by the British Government, and, at the time of the peace of Paris in 1816, the national debt had risen to the enormous sum of £885,233,410. In 1802, Pitt, having retired from office, succeeded by Addington as Premier, who brought in a sinking fund measure which was adopted. On the authority of Doubleday, it is declared that Pitt was the real author of the bill. Doubleday denominates the measure "a scheme to pay off the national debt with borrowed money," and adds: "How a folly so enormous should have been believed by nineteenths of the educated men, including lords and commons, is absolutely inconceivable, unless we are to consider English gullibility as a sort of epidemic national failing."

The same writer describes the operation of the law as follows:

At the time there were one or more loans contracted for every year; and portions of these were put into the hands of commissioners, who bought up old debts by means of new, and went on receiving the interest accruing to the succeeding loans for the purpose of further purchases of the old debt.

In 1809 the Government commenced to cancel the stock in the hands of the commissioners, and continued the cancellation until the fund was annihilated.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 9, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	109
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	119	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1865	112	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5-20's, 1865, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20's, 1867, registered	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5-20's, 1867, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5-20's, 1868, registered	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
10-40's, coupon	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
10-40's, composite	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
New 4½ per cents	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Western Union Tel	92	92	92	92	92	92
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	22	22
Adams Express	96		97			
American Express	50		50			
United States Ex's	80		80			
New York Central	92	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Erie	19	19	19	19	19	19
Michigan Central	45	45	45	45	45	45
Michigan Southern	58	58	58	58	58	58
Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Cleveland & Pittsburg	87		87			
Chicago & Northwest	32	32	32	32	32	32
Do. preferred	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Rock Island	102	102	102	102	102	102
St. Paul	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Do. preferred	58	58	58	58	58	58
Wabash, common	6		6			
Fort Wayne	97		97			
Ohio & Mississippi	10	10	10	10	10	10
Union Pacific	85		85			
Marin	15		15			
N. J. Central	37		37			
Panama	120		120			
Atlantic & Pac., pref	20		20			
Mo. and Pacific	19		19			
Missouri Pacific	72		72			
S. Carolina, 6's	10		10			
S. Carolina, Jury	32		32			
Missouri 6's	100		100			

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			17½
Reading			34½
United Cos. of N. J	135		
Phila. Wilm. & Balto	95½	96	400
Lehigh Valley			39½
Central Transportation	39	39½	1000
Penn. 6's, L.—No. 9			103

By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 109.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $526,000. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $16,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Sterling steady at 482@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 109, with sales in the interim at 108⅞. Borrowing rates flat to 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. Railroad bonds active and generally firm. State securities quiet. Stocks fluctuated considerably during the morning, but afterwards became strong and towards the close were active and buoyant, the bulls having the entire say to decide in some instances. The increasing movement of grain from the West to the seaboard and a material effect on some of the trunk line shares, notably Lake Shore. Western Union came into prominence on the well advanced on reports of increased earnings. The coal stocks, after frequent fluctuations, closed up firm. New York Central, Rock Island and Michigan Central were higher and in demand on account of the large traffic movement on the Pennsylvania was also better on more favorable reports about the wheat crop than of late. Lake Shore was the most active stock and advanced to 63¾, closing at 63, at which figure 4,000 shares changed hands. Rock Island at the close of the market Michigan Central closed at 43¾, after selling at 44¼, and 46, stock. Island closed at 102¾@103. New York Central to 103 and Harlem to 138, closing at these prices. Western Union rose to 92¾, and closed at 92⅝. St. Paul common rose to 26¾, and preferred to 58½, closing at 58¼ and 58¾ respectively. Pacific Mail advanced to 22¾. Northwestern shares were quiet and steady. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western received from 70 to 70¼, closing at 70. New Jersey Central closed at 38, after selling at 37 and 39¼. Express shares were firm. There were purchases of 500 shares Lake Shore and 400 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western under the rule. These purchases having been made to compel deliveries which, with the press of "short interest" in the market, are irregular.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg notes a war panic on the 15th. Exchange was sold down funds and joint stock securities and putting up the rate of discount from 10 to 12 per cent.

Twenty-five thousand pounds sterling in British gold bars was received at the Assay office, to-day, from London.

Transactions 225,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 2,000 Western Union, 1,500 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Michigan Southern Central, 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 15,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	92½	Rock Island	102⅝
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	26⅝
Do. preferred	59	Do. preferred	58½
Pacific Mail	23½	Toledo & Wabash	6½
Mariposa	3½	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	6½	Ft. Wayne	100½
Adams Express	96¾	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo Ex	50	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	50½	Chicago & Alton	100¾
U. S. Express	82½	Do. preferred	130
New York Central	102¾	Chicago & Missouri	71
Erie	19¾	Delaware & Lack	71
Do. preferred	35	Atlantic & P. Tel	15½
Harlem	137	Atlantic & Pacific	2½
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	5
Michigan Central	43½	Indiana Central	13
Panama	120	Hurl'g & Quincy	114
Lake Shore	58½	Hannibal & St. Joe	13½
Illinois Central	93½	Hannibal & St. Joe pf	32½
Cleveland & Pitts	87½	Central Pac. bonds	99½
Northwestern	32½	Union Pac. bonds	100½
Do. preferred	62½	Del. land grants	90½
C. C. C. & I	37½	Do. S. F. bonds	91
N. J. Central	37½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	113⅜	New 5's	113⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	111⅝	New 4½ perct. bds	110
5-20's, 1865, registered	111⅝	10-40's, registered	112⅝
5-20's, 1867	114⅝	10-40's, coupon	113¼
5-20's, 1868	115⅛	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, new	26
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6's	100½
Virginia, old	26		

LONDON, October 9, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £ 7,000. Consols at 11 to 10⅝; 10 40's, 105⅞. New 5's, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 95; Erie, 9½; do preferred 17. The steamship Germanic, from Liverpool, took £250,000 of specie for the United States.

PARIS, October 9.—Rentes 16 francs.

FRANKFORT, October 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Gold 109¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling 9.25.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 9, 1876.

BUSINESS.—We can report a reasonably active market with a steady trade demand for the leading articles, with a fair volume of trade; besides, the outlook is decidedly more favorable than for some time past. Taken as a whole, the market presents a healthy appearance. Lines of the leading articles have been well maintained. Flour is coming in pretty freely. There is, however, but little accumulation of stocks. Dealers generally are well pleased with the situation. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. Freights, however, are not as plenty as we would like to see them.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,883	Apples, bbls	64
Wheat, bus	1,400	Barley, bus	2,204
Rye, bus	173	Oats, bus	2,500
Butter, pkgs	61	Bacon, pcs	588
Bacon, tcs	24	Potatoes, bus	139
Hay, bales	130		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We can report a fine flour market and a good local demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. In regard to prices we have no quotable change. The mills in this vicinity have no ample supply of choice wheat on hand, from which a very fair article of flour is being produced.

GRAIN—As a general thing, is held firmly, dealers being decidedly more anxious to operate. The receipts of oats since our last reached 7,694 bushels. Barley is also beginning to arrive more freely. The same may be said of corn and wheat. The current rates are as follows, wheat, with a moderate supply on hand: We quote new winter at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 23@1 25 for choice do; $1 26@1 28 for amber; $1 25@1 28 for white. Corn is tolerably firm but not very active, the supply and demand being both rather limited. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 55@56c for Ohio ditto; 54@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats continue active at yesterday's rates. The supply is more liberal and prices are somewhat easier, but rule generally at our figures. We quote prime white at 36@40c; mixed do 32@35c. Rye is firm, with a fair light supply. Holders quote at 60@62c. Barley is steady, but rather slow. We quote at 70@81 10 for good to prime spring. Holding sales are made at 75c and above.

FLOUR—In fair supply and demand, with the advance on the side of holders, who will, without doubt, make good use of the same. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of dealers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00@7 barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 90@7 00; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $8 00@8 25; Minnesota $8 50@8 75; Lacy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $7 50@7 75; cornmeal 20c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ barrel; Rye $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel; buckwheat $2 75 ₱ half-bbl.

HAY—The market was dull, although the receipts for some time past have been very light. We quote No. 1 timothy from country wagons as per quality and condition, at $10 0@12 00@13 00 ₱ ton. No. 2 mediums, $9 00@10 00; No. 2 prairie $9 00@12 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market contains a fair supply, and prices have been uniform for some time with an active market. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $14 00@15 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We have to report a dull market, notwithstanding the light receipts. Sellers are anxious, whilst the reverse is the situation of buyers. Sales were made at a variety of prices, from 75c to $1 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade demand at unchanged prices, viz.: small white navy $1 75@1 85 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Was more fancied. We quote choice hurl with sales at 7@8½c, as to quality; brush and crooked 3@5c; inferior 3@4c; green Scarred red tipped 5@7c; interior 3@4c; crooked 3@3½c.

BUTTER—For strictly prime descriptions there was a continued good demand, with a supply equal to the occasion. Common grades, as usual, being dull and neglected. We quote prime to choice solid packed 22@23c; do roll 20@22c; choice daisy 24@25c; fancy or gilt-edged 33@35c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—Unchanged and inactive and prices are firm. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 12c ₱ ₱ for August makes; jobbing at 13½@13c; September makes at 12½@12¾c in round lots. New York Goshen rules at 12¾@13c; Limburger 12½@13c; sage and skims 9@10c.

CHESTNUTS—The market is easy and prices are lower, ruling to-day at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Steady in request for fair trade demand. The current rates are 18@20c ₱ dozen.

TALLOW—Is in fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $10 00@12 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in small lots; large quantities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS—The stock of grapes has been materially reduced, hence prices are well maintained with sales of Concords at 2½c ₱ ₱. are steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HOPS—Quiet and dull. No essay market with new domestic ruling at 30c ₱ ₱; new California 20@22c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote live chickens at 35@45c ₱ pair by the coop.

COAL—Bituminous is quoted at 6½@7c delivered; anthracite $6 00 ₱ ton for stove and egg by the car load and $6 50@6 75 delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—In light supply and prices are too nominal to quote correctly.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply and prices are well maintained. We quote: Early rose 75c; Hebron 75c; Peach blows, 85c; common, 75c. Sweets, Jerseys, $3 25@3 50 per bushel; Baltimores $2 50@2 75.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 10 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet and easy at $7 25@8 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@20c ₱ gallon for pure cider vinegar, according to barrel.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

TALLOW—Held firmly; rough 5½c; city rendered 7¼@7½c; country 7½@7½c.

Groceries.

Business is slowly but steadily improving. Dealers are evidently satisfied with the situation. The current rates are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱.	*Sugars.*	₱.
Rio, fair	20	Standard A	10c
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	10@10¼c
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	10@10½c
Low grades	19	Do. yellow C	9½@10c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	9½@9¾c
Java, mats and bags	30	Granulated	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@27c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	30@32c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23	Granulated	11c
Java, in papers	32	Coffee A	9¾c
Java, in bulk	31½c	Strictly C. N. O	10c
Teas.		Prime	9½@9¾c
Young Hyson	50@61 c	Good	9c
Gunpowder	50@ 70	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@40	₱ Gl. white drips	55c
Oolong	30@40	₱ Gl. choice do	50c
Oolong	50@ 60	₱ Gl. Lower grades	40@45c
Barrel	30@ 40	*Molasses.*	
Souchong	38@ 75	Irish scrap, ₱ box	18
Rice.		₱ S. Star, ₱ box	25
Choice Carolina	9¼@9¾c	₱ Crown, ₱ box	30
Patna	7 @7½c	₱ Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	6 c	₱ Golden do	5 50
Louisiana	6 c	₱ Do. N. Y. City, ₱ bbl	c
Starch.	₱ L.	₱ German mottled do	5
Pearl	6½@6¾c	₱ California, ₱ box	4 50
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	6½@6¾c	Bi-carb, in kegs	5½@6c
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Saleratus.*	
Cassia	22@25 c	Star, full wt	6 c
Nutmegs	80	Steurne	10@10½c
Pepper	18 c	Castile	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at steady quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	$ 50
mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore do	18 00	Lake Trout, Pickle, do	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	No. 1 Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	10@11	fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Pollock, ₱ lb	3½
Whitefish, half-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40
		Mackerel, shore	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 75; Valentias, old, 9@9½c; new do, 11½c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 8c. Almonds—Languedoc, soft-shelled 20c; shelled do, 12c. Prince 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, $7 00 box. Oranges—Messina $7 50 box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations, viz.: Peaches, pie, $1 75@2 00 ₱ doz; $2 00 raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 90; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; tomatoes, 2 lb cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Provisions.

Dealers report a good trade demand for various articles that come under this head. The supply on hand is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The card rates are:

Hams—Ex. S. C.	15½	Mess pork, ₱ bbl	$19 00
do	15½	Lard, refined, in cans	11½
Shoulders Ex. S. C.	10	Lard, ref. for sum-	
B'fast bacon S. C.	13	mer use, in tcs.	12
Dried beef Ex. S. C.	15½	Do. in bbls	12½
Beef tongues per		Do. bk's	13
doz	$8 50	Do. 5 ₱ cailons	11
Sloughter, com	8½	Do. 5's do	12½
Short rib sides	10½	Do. 3's pails	13½
Clear rib sides	10	Do. 5's do	14

OILS—The current rates are:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double extra	95	90
Extra	90	85
No. 1	80	75
No. 2	75	65
White miners	65	
Yellow	57	

Petroleum.

October 9.—The market to-day was a dull one and prices have further declined at certain points and buyers somewhat shy.

CRUDE—Under the persistent hammering by the bears throughout the day and buyers not coming to support, prices gave way to 6¾c, then rallied to 8 3-8, with further decline to 8 1-16, which may be considered the present rate. Shipment still quiet, bids ruling 8@7½c over spot; Union 10c below United and Tuscarora well prices, 8½@8¾c.

REFINED—Market quiet and demand limited; Eastern prices are unchanged. Rather dull and below nominally here at 11½c in the city trade; 21@22½ in round lots.

NAPHTHA—Is 6.000 per cent. The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet and dull throughout the day; United opened at 8¾ 60, advanced to 8¾ 60, but declined, and at 1 P. M. was 8¾ 60 bid; market closed weak. Upper road and shipment not in demand but nominally unchanged. Sales 53,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, October 9.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at 8¾ 60, advanced to 8¾ 60 and reacted to 8¾ 60. At 6 P. M. it further declined to 8 5-16 and closed at about 8¾ 60 bid; 8¾ 60 asked. Shipments not quoted. Total sales 29,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 9, closing October 7.—There is no change of moment in the situation of this market. Refiners hold to old unchanged prices, while the demand is light. Crude in bulk is quoted at 11c; 46 in shipping order 15c; refined 20c; refined in cases 30@31c; naphtha 16c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 20c at Philadelphia refined is 20c.

PARKERS, October 9.—Market opened unsettled, with a downward tendency; United certificates freely offered at $8 60; hard to get a bid at 8¾ 60; buyers very scarce at any price; shipment unnegotiable, with no bids; it probably could be bought at $8 60@8¾ 60.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Market quiet with no disposition to sell; standard white 20¼@20½c; crude 11½c; cases 30c.

TIDIOUTE, October 9.—Market quiet at $3 70@ 3 72½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 9.—Market quiet at $3 60@3 65.

TITUSVILLE, October 9.—Upper road very weak; quoted at $3 60@3 65.

OIL CITY, October 9.—Market quiet but steady at $3 58@3 58¾; immediate shipment nominal at $3 60.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Petroleum dull; crude 11c; refined 20c; cases 30c; naphtha 16c for city.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Petroleum firm; crude 11½c; refined 20c; cases 30c; naphtha 16c for city.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Petroleum firm; refined 10½ pence.

ANTWERP, October 8.—Refined petroleum 48½ francs.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—Petroleum unchanged.

OIL RECEIPTS.

	Barrels.
Refined	303
Crude	931

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 9, 1876.

The Market.

Prices for cattle, hogs and sheep ruled about the same to-day as on last Monday, though some claimed that common grades were off a fraction, whilst prime stock was fully up to last week's rates.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The regular shippers of live stock to this market were fully represented, and the aggregate number reported did not vary much from that of last week. All told, being those received by rail and driven in, would not exceed 60 head. There were a number of prime cattle among the offering, but for the most part they consisted of common to good butchers' cattle, this class being seemingly preferred by local dealers at present. The market was more brisk than on last Monday, and by noon most of the offerings were disposed of. We quote as follows:

CATTLE.

Choice butchers'	$5 00@5 37
Medium to fair	4 00@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market ruled just about the same as last week. And just now we wish to apologize to our good friend Rothchild for transferring him from Allegheny to East Liberty. He is still in the swine trade at his pens in the Union Yards, and only occasionally visits the Central Yards on business. The offerings were not heavy, and sales made as follows:

Best butchers'	$5 25@5 75
Fair butchers'	5 00@5 10
Roughs	5 75@5 90

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was not unusually heavy to-day, and the market was considered a fair one. A noon most of the offerings were disposed of at about the following figures:

Best, 95 to 100 lbs	$4 75@5 12
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 25@4 50
Medium, 80 to 90 lbs	3 00@3 50
Lambs	1 00@3 00

We may add that prime 95 to 100 lbs sheep were scarce, and more could have been sold had they been on the market.

MILCH COWS.

Holders firm in their views as to prices. Sales made at from $25 00 to $65 00 as to quality.

EAST LIBERTY, October 9, 1876.

A goodly number of Eastern and local buyers have put in an appearance, and though the market has not yet fairly opened, it is thought that by to-morrow things will move lively. There is a fair amount of all classes of stock, so that all buyers will have no trouble to "buy their money and take their choice."

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, October 9.—Beeves—Receipts 4,850 head, making 10,693 head for the week; against 12,360 head last week. Quality generally good and better than for any previous market for many weeks. Prices, quality considered, are scarcely so good for the selling interest as on Friday last, but the extreme figures are the same. Medium to extra native steers $8 00@ 9 60; fancy and premium $9 70; a bull at 5¾ cwt $11 00; Texas and Cherokee cattle $5 50@ 6 00.

Cattle—Steady; nony steers $2 50@4 00; cows and heifers $2 00@3 00; good choice through Texans $2 75@3 20.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Hogs steady; common light $5 00@5 70; fair to good light $5 75@6 25; heavy $5 7 @6 0.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 9.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 07; No. 2 $1 05½ cash; $1 06¾ November; $1 07½ December; No. 3 92@97½c; rejected 75@85c. Corn dull; No. 2, 42¾c cash; 42¾c November; 43¾c May; rejected 40c. Oats steady; No. 2, 35½c cash; 33c November; rejected 30c. Rye nearly nominal at 58c. Pork dull at $16 75. Lard dull at 10.30c cash; 10.37½c October; 9½c the year. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 7c; short ribs 9½c; short clears 7½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 10.

Latest—Wheat easier at $1 05¾ October; $1 06 November. Corn 42½c higher. Pork 50c lower. Pork lower, $16 50@16 60 October; $16 40 November. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Flour—Shipping lic lower; others quiet and unchanged; receipts 19,000 barrels; sales 7,000 barrels. Corn unchanged. Wheat—Light export and milling demand; receipts 167,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, new, $1 06@1 07; No. 1 do $1 08; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03@1 04. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and steady. Corn in moderate demand; mixed, steamer, 59@61c; mixed, sail, 55c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 56,000 bushels; not given; Western mixed and state, 39@42c. Hay firm; shipping at 60c. Hops firm. Coffee firmer at ½@ 16¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet and steady. Turpentine dull. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $17 00@17 25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; middles dull; short clear 10c; long clear 10¾c. Lard dull; prime steam 10½@10¾c. Butter quiet and steady and in moderate demand; Western 19@23c. Cheese firm; common to prime at 6@ 12c. Whisky dull and unsettled at $1 10.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour steady at $5 60@5 85. Wheat—Red firm at $1 03@1 04; amber $1 05@1 06; No. 2 at 98c. Oats dull at 32@33c. Rye dull at 68c. Barley firm at $1 20@1 25. Pork quiet at $16 75@16 87½. Lard dull; steam 10½c; kettle 11@11½c. Bulk meats steady shoulder-sc arce and no sales; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10¼c. Whisky dull at $1 12. Butter dull; choice 20@ 25c.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—Cotton dull at 10½c. Flour firm; extra $3 87½@4 00; family $4 75@4 87½; fancy $5 00@5 12½. Corn steady; white 44c; mixed 43c. Rye dull at 66c. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 36c. Pork dull at $17 50. Bacon dull at 8½@10½c. Lard dull at 10½@10¾c. Whisky steady at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red cash 97¾@98c; November 98¾@99c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash 41¼@41½c. Oats firm at 33½c. Barley—Sample lots $1 02@1 04. Pork dull at $17 50. Lard dull at 10½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Whisky dull at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red cash 97¾@98c; November 98¾@99c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash 41¼@41½c. Oats firm at 33½c. Barley—Sample lots $1 02@1 04. Pork dull at $17 50. Lard dull at 10½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Whisky steady at $1 10.

MILWAUKEE, October 9.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat opened steady and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2, $1 07¾; No. 3, $1 02. Corn quiet; No. 2, 39½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 29c. Rye dull; No. 1 61c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 88c; No. 3 spring 83c.

TOLEDO, October 9.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 09; No. 1 amber $1 21; amber $1 16. Corn firm; high mixed, spot, 49½c; seller September 50c; No. 2 mixed 48½c. Oats white 47¾c; no grade 46½c; damaged 44c. Oats dull; white 37½c.

BOSTON, October 9.—Flour in moderate demand; sales of superfine Western at $5 25@5 50; common extra $4 75@5 25; Minnesota extra $5 50 @7 50; limits $6 00@7 50. Corn steady; sales of mixed and yellow 62@62½c. Oats—No. 1 white 49@ 50c; other grades 46@48c.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—California white wheat average 10s 1d@10s 4d; do club 10s 5d@ 10s 8d; Western spring 9s 10d@10s 1d; winter 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour 22s 6d@ 23s. Corn 25s 9d@26s. Oats 3s@3s 6d. Barley 5s 6d.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Oats firmer at 50@53c. Pork firm at $17 50. Others unchanged.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged.

OSWEGO, October 9.—Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Cotton steady at 10¼c. Others unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The *Express* in the week's review of the dry goods trade, says: The commission merchants have had a good demand for prints, which have been firm in consequence of the small supply on hand and the advance in print cloths to 3c. Many leading makers are sold closer up to production. Worcester dress goods have been active, as have also been desirable lines of shawls. Hosiery and underwear are firm. Plain cottons have been less active and without any special feature. Domestic woolens generally quiet with jobbers. There has been a moderate movement in foreign goods from importers' hands and prices generally are firm and desirable lines of silk goods have an upward tendency. The exports of domestic cotton from this port last week amounted to 1,490 packages.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Cotton dull at 10⅝@10¾c. Futures steady: October 10 15-16@ 10 31-32; November 11 1-16@11

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A.M..	29.156	53	80.5	N.	1 m'ls	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.080	54	71	S. W.	11 m'ls	Clear.
9 P. M..	29.261	46	84	S.	7 m'ls	Clear.

Mean barometer ..29.074 Highest thermom.. 54
Mean thermom... 41.7 Lowest thermom... 32

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
October 9, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rain? in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	29.62	59	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.93	69	..	Clear.
Davenport	29.96	62	..	Fair.
Denver	30.14	56	..	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.87	51	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.73	58	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.93	48	..	Clear.
Louisville	29.97	48	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	53	..	Smoke.
Nashville	30.01	46	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.83	59	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.96	50	..	Clear.
Portland, Org	30.08	60	..	Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.07	49	..	Cloudy.
San Diego	29.99	64	..	Clear.
San Francisco	30.03	56	..	Clear.
Santa Fe	29.86	55	..	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	56	..	Clear.
St. Louis	29.91	55	..	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.05	55	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.94	54	..	Clear.

Capitalists

may find it to there interest to attend the auction sale this day, at two P. M., of the property known as Mozart Hall, 48 and 50 Seventh avenue, and the four story brick factory building, corner of Cherry and Strawberry alleys. Some of the most desirable property in the city, and undoubtedly a good paying investment.

Two Burglaries in Allegheny.

About five o'clock yesterday morning the police discovered that the house of Mr. E. H. Nevin, on Western avenue, had been broken in and ransacked by burglars. The family are in Philadelphia, and the extent of their loss could not be ascertained. A dwelling on Harrison street, the occupants of which are visiting the Centennial Exhibition, was also broken into yesterday morning, but it is not known what the thieves carried away.

Senator Blaine at City Hall.

Old City Hall has been secured by the Republican Committee for the grand ovation to Senator James G. Blaine on to-morrow, Wednesday evening. It is not yet definitely known what time Mr. Blaine will arrive here, but a dispatch is expected from him to-day. Should he arrive in time on Wednesday a reception will be given in the Monongahela House. At City Hall on Wednesday evening the speakers and reporters' stands will be placed on the east side of the hall, and the north end platform will be reserved *exclusively* for ladies. Gentlemen accompanying them will have to take the floor.

Henry Cordier, Esq.

The scribbler in the *Post* of yesterday who attempts to take Henry Cordier, Esq., Superintendent of the Workhouse, to task for making speeches in behalf of the Republican ticket, should bear in mind that it is the privilege of every American citizen to labor for the success of the party to which he belongs, no matter what his position may be. As to the statement that the people are heavily taxed to sustain the institution which he ably manages, we may state that the people have not been called upon for a single cent of taxes for nearly six years for Workhouse purposes. That the institution has become self-sustaining is mainly due to the energy and ability of Mr. Cordier.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At a meeting of the Republican Marching Club, Captain Hasley, held last evening, it was stated that a rumor had gone abroad that some members of the club did not intend to vote the whole ticket. Upon demand a call of the house was made, when a man took the floor and announced himself for the whole ticket. It then was resolved that the name of the club should be the First Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

This evening a beautiful and costly flag will be presented, on behalf of the Misses Annie Marshall, Hattie Scott and Maggie Satler, to the Ninth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett club. The flag is entirely the work of these ladies. The presentation will take place at seven o'clock, at the residence of Miss Mar. Marshall, on Twelfth street. All clubs of the two cities are invited to be present.

The ladies of the Third precinct of the Thirteenth ward will present a beautiful banner this evening to the Thirteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Invincibles. The presentation will take place on Thirty-third street near School House No. 2. All are invited.

ESCORT TO SENATOR BLAINE.

The Russell Errett Marching corps, Captain Barr, and the Thomas M. Bayne Continentals, Captain McCombs, will escort Hon. James G. Blaine from the Monongahela House to City Hall. The clubs are notified to assemble at their respective headquarters at 7 o'clock sharp, and to meet the hotel at 7:30.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from Indiana and Ohio will be announced to-night from the stand over the entrance to the Republican headquarters, Fifth avenue. No crowd will be allowed in the rooms up stairs owing to fears for the safety of the building.

REPUBLICANISM IN MILLVALE.

A grand rally and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night in Millvale Borough, which was the night appointed for the presentation of a beautiful silk flag to the Millvale Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club. An invitation had been given to the Eighth ward Club of Allegheny and they responded nobly with a hundred men, and marched in line as formed. The presentation speech was made by John J. Williams Esq., and Mr. M. W. Lyon, responded for the club. Both gentlemen spoke well and were loudly cheered, especially when reference was made to the glorious stars and stripes the emblem of the free and the brave. Look out for a rousing majority from Millvale Borough, for Hayes, Wheeler and Allison.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Invincibles will be held at their headquarters, corner of Webster avenue and Kirkpatrick street, at seven o'clock this evening. The committee will then march out to the residence of Benj. Waughter, Esq., where a handsome silk banner will be presented by Miss J. M. Gazzam, Esq., being expected to make the presentation speech. They will then march through Thirty-third street.

THE RIFLE.

Target Firing by the National Guards of the State.

The yearly target contest between the various militia companies of the county took place at Verona on Friday, and the result was as follows:

Washington Infantry—Sergeant R. P. Shannon won the first prize and Private Harry Davis the second.

Company H, Fourteenth Regiment—The honors were carried off by First Sergeant Daniel Stotler, in three shots; shortest string, 8 inches.

The Washington Infantry Company medal, presented by that Company in October, 1875, to be contested for annually by all the companies of the county, representing a detail of five uniformed men, each man entitled to six shots, was participated in by the Washington Infantry, Company F, Duquesne Greys, and Company H, of the Fourteenth Regiment. The following summary gives names and scores of the men putting all their bullets in target:

Samuel Geuster, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, 35 15-16.

A. P. Shannon, Washington Infantry, 36 6-16.
David Leech, Washington Infantry, 38.
Harry Davis, Washington Infantry, 53 15-16.
Geary Logan, Company F, Duquesne Greys, 44 2 8.

As will be seen from the above, Samuel Geister, the winner, beat Sergeant Shannon only 9-16 of an inch.

Company A, Duquesne Greys, (Captain Wood McKnight) has a target shoot at McKeesport on the 13th, when the Eighteenth Regiment band will be in attendance.

HIGHLAND AVENUE RESERVOIR.

The Work Performed to the Satisfaction of the Water Extension Committee—To be Taken off the Contractor's Hands, and Final Estimates Given Him.

The Water Extension Committee of City Councils met last evening, Dr. J. Guy McCandless in the chair.

The September pay rolls were approved as follows:

Office and bills	$1,434 41
Foundations	352 57
Street bands	21 70
Total	$1,808 68

The original plans, by which the rising mains crossed Negley's run, were changed so as to substitute solid walls for piers.

The Mechanical Engineer was instructed to have Thomas N. Miller's bid for furnishing certain machinery filled up properly.

The resolution from Councils instructing the Committee to report the present status of the work under their charge, the amount of liabilities incurred by the several contractors for non-fulfillment of their work within the stipulated time, and the manner in which those penalties may be collected most expeditiously, was read and referred to the Mechanical and Civil Engineers in conjunction with the City Attorney for investigation and report.

An article of agreement between the city and August Heimert whereby the latter agrees to lay water pipe on Thumm street, the city to reimburse him as soon as the appropriation would permit, was read and signed by the members of the committee.

Mr. Jacob H. Walters, contractor on Highland avenue reservoir, having completed his work, with the exception of the little reserved, appeared before the committee and asked to have the work taken off his hands.

The City Engineer reported that all the work entrusted to Mr. Walter, had been performed satisfactorily, and agreed to have enough reserved by the city to completely finish little work remaining uncompleted.

Mr. Walters said he knew the city had no money now, but he was willing to wait until the city would get the funds. However, he did not know how he stood.

Reports were submitted by both the Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and both expressed themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Walters had performed his contract.

Mr. Torrence moved to take the contract off the contractor's hands, reserving enough to finally complete it. Carried—all ayes to 4 nays.

Mr. Walter declared himself ready to complete the work whenever the committee should order it.

Mr. Acheson moved that the Engineer make a final estimate, and report at next meeting.

Several members—"Where is the money to come from?"

Chairman McCandless—"We shall have enough, by the next meeting, from the Nation Trust Company."

The motion was then passed.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry made a report, deploring the fact that the second pair of engines are not completed as speedily as they should be. He further thought that the smoke stacks would not be completed by the stipulated time—December 1st.

Adjourned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Veto of the Joyce Bill, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

Select Council was called to order at twenty minutes after two o'clock, with Mr. David Aiken in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, together with the resolution passed at the last meeting, authorizing the payment of five thousand dollars out of the contingent fund to Martin Joyce for work done on School alley sewer. His Honor refused to sign the warrant, assigning as his reason that the improvement must be paid for from collected a-sessments. The assessments have not yet been collected.

On motion of Mr. Littell the regular order of business was suspended and unfinished business was taken up and transacted as follows:

The ordinance providing for a new contract with the East End Gas Company came up, and on motion Council adhered to its former action and appointed a committee, which in company with a similar committee from Common Council, shall confer with the gas company. The committee was instructed to offer to furnish gas to the city at half the price charged private citizens, and claims that it cannot reduce to less citizens for that reason.

The ordinance providing for the cleaning of streets in the central portion of the city by contract, instead of by laborers under the supervision of the Commissioners, was defeated, the ordinance was passed by Common Council in February, and occasioned a great deal of discussion, owing to the horribly filthy condition of the streets at that time. It has been on the files of Common Council ever since.

The action of Common Council in adopting the following ordinances was concurred in: Ordinance granting Henry Cherry permission to erect a siding on Oakalley; establishing the grade of Union alley from Grant street to Irwin alley.

Action on other ordinances was taken as follows: Ordinance paving and curbing Bluff street, from Miltenberger to Shingiss, amended by inserting Marion for Miltenberger and adopted as amended; fixing the grade of Sylvan avenue to conform to that adopted in the original ordinance, referred to Board of Viewers.

On motion, the regular order of business was here resumed, and the Mayor's veto on the resolution authorizing the payment of $5,033 to Martin Joyce came up.

Mr. E. M. O'Neill moved that the action in adopting the resolution be reconsidered, which motion prevailed.

A long discussion then followed on the question, when arguments pro. and con., as several times printed in these columns, were given. The vote on the motion to pass the resolution finally over the veto stood 35 to 7, so that the motion was lost and the resolution failed.

The call of the wards was then had and a lot of petitions was presented and referred. Among the papers presented was a statement of the city's transaction with the Pittsburgh Savings Bank. The amount of security given by the bank was $100,000. Of the bondsmen A. Ackley, for $50,000, and J. Lippincott for $15,000, have failed, leaving the bondsmen still liable for $235,000, for which each stockholder is individually liable. The bank turned over to the City Treasurer $40,479 50, leaving a balance of $59,520 03, which the institution is ready to pay any time. The statement was considered so satisfactory by the Finance Committee that additional bondsmen were not asked. Mr. Littell presented the paper.

SOHO IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution setting forth that more money has already been appropriated on the improvement of Soho street than could probably be collected by assessment, and providing for the appointment of a committee to examine and report how much money actually has been expended upon the Soho street improvement and the approximate amount needed to complete it. Passed.

Mr. Thompson, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution appropriating $4,000 additional funds to the Board of Health. Adopted.

The resolution for the payment of $190 07 to Hutchinson Battery for firing a salute on July 4th, was also adopted.

The ordinance establishing rules for the government of the market house was read and referred.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Bruce, were referred to the Road Committee:

Whereas, Penn avenue, Frankstown avenue, Cedar street, Tayler street, Winebiddle street, Etna street, Ella street, Main street, Collins avenue, Neville street, Fifth avenue, Shady lane and Walnut street, Second avenue, Fourth avenue, Myrtle avenue, Hiland avenue, Jane street, Webster avenue, Butler street, Pearl street, Forbes street, Bowman's lane, Burton avenue, Soho, Wadsworth, Emmett and Boston streets, Forster street, Negley avenue, Main and Chestnut streets, Ellsworth avenue, Stanton avenue, Thirty-third street and Swinton avenue have lately been graded and paved under Penn avenue act, and the cost of said improvement is, or is about to be assessed for collection upon the properties abutting thereon; and

Whereas, It is apparent that fully one-half of said property assessed is not worth and will not pay the amount assessed thereon; and

Whereas, It would be unjust to compel any portion of the abutting property to pay its assessment and also be subjected to the general taxation to supply the deficiency of the non-paying portion; and

Whereas, Under a general law the city has been legally authorized to pay three-fourths of the expense of grading and paving Wood street and part of Third avenue, and is liable to assessment in all similar cases hereafter to be done; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be solicited to pass an act relieving such abutting properties from the payment of said unjust and unequitable assessments.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at 2:30 P. M. President Negley in the chair.

On the call of the wards by the Chair, the following papers were presented and referred to the proper committees: Petition of James Adams for privilege to erect an iron-clad building on Diamond street; petition of R. R. Rowe for payment of balance due for construction of boardwalks on Yard alley; appeal of Gillespie's heirs against excessive assessment; petition of Moore & Nesbit for abatement of business tax; petition of Fred. Boop for refunding of overpaid taxes; petition for the erection of a boardwalk on Meanor street. Thirtieth ward.

STREETS.

Mr. Thompson presented the report of the Street Committee which was received. Also, the following ordinances: Ordinance relating to the sewer commissioners; fixing the size of private sewers. Passed. An ordinance for the leasing of certain levees and prescribing rules and regulations for the same. Failed for want of a legal majority.

The following were read and referred back to be printed: Ordinance establishing grade of Fort street; ordinance granting to Joseph Koenig permission to use "dummy" engines on coal railroad tracks; ordinance establishing grade of Bluff street, from Pride to Stevenson street; ordinance repealing an ordinance to open Sycamore street, from Washington to Mattern street; ordinance for the regrading, repaving and curbing of Thirty-fourth street, from Liberty street to Liberty avenue; ordinance for assessment of damages caused by the grading of Locust street from Shingiss to Miltenberger street; ordinance for the construction of a pump sewer on Fifty-fifth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river.

Ordinance for the reduction of the width of Vickroy street, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth streets. Passed. Ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Black avenue, from Thirty-fourth street, from Liberty street to the Allegheny river. Indefinitely postponed. Ordinance reducing the width of Marion street two feet, between Magee and Chestnut streets. Ordinance changing the grade of Penn avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth streets. Indefinitely postponed. Ordinance for the opening of Donnelly alley from Fiftieth to Fifty-second streets. Referred to viewers. Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Harmon's alley. Indefinitely postponed. Ordinance for the grading and paving of Exchange alley from Fourth street to Evans alley. Passed. Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Penn avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth streets. Referred to viewers. Ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks on Craft street. Ordinance for the construction of a board walk on Knox avenue from Brownsville avenue to the Monongahela river.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the grading and paving of Shingiss street from Locust to Bluff streets was read and accepted.

Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Shingiss street, from Locust to Bluff street. The ordinance failed for want of a legal majority.

The viewers' reports on the opening of Ledlie and Hatfield streets were approved, as was also their report on grading Second avenue from Cross street to railroad crossing at Glenwood.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Rahauser presented the report of the Survey Committee which was received. Also, an ordinance changing width of Sylvan avenue extension from fifty to forty feet. Passed. Also, an ordinance establishing grade of Ridge street from Thirty-third to Craig street. Passed. Also, an ordinance establishing grade of Homewood avenue. Passed.

Mr. Dickson presented the report of the Police Committee, which was received and filed.

Mr. Neeb, by permission, presented the following papers, which were received and passed. Also, an ordinance establishing grade of Homewood avenue. Passed.

Mr. Dickson presented the report of the police committee, which was received and filed. Adjourned.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION.

Over Ten Thousand Men in Line by Actual Count—The West End Battalion Make a Grand Display—That Republican Hopkins Club.

Our reporters, yesterday, were rather modest in claiming but eight thousand men in line on Saturday night. There were, in reality, over ten thousand men in line, divided as follows:

Allegheny Division	2,530
East End Division	3,097
Old City Division	2,000
South Side, East and West End Divisions	2,459
Total	10,160

In giving the multiplicity of clubs in the line, we inadvertently omitted the West End battalion, consisting of nine clubs from the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards and the Chartiers and Union boroughs. These clubs numbered at the very lowest calculation five hundred men. They made a splendid show, and there was not a battalion in line that exceeded it in the magnificence of its appearance.

The battalion is composed of the following companies:

Thirty-fourth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club.

Thirty-fifth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain McDonald.

Thirty-sixth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain W. N. Erwin.

Chartiers borough Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain Graham.

Union township Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain Abe Winters.

The last named club was called the "Hayes' Wheeler and Hopkins Club," composed mainly of Democrats and residents of Allegheny, tried to smuggle itself into the Republican procession on Saturday night, but was promptly ejected. It fell in at the Monongahela House, immediately behind the Lawrenceville battalions, but was soon discovered, and Col. Paul, of that battalion, led the club out by the exit at the southern end of the bridge. It then marched around into Birmingham, but was greeted with hootings so steadily that it soon struck back again to its Democratic quarters at Patterson's stable on Seventh avenue.

This club was equipped at Hopkins' expense and he is said to have paid to Tilden and Hendricks, or the club has no intention of voting for Hayes and Wheeler. The latter is no doubt the true solution of that difficulty; and doubt the true solution of that difficulty; and the club is parading under false pretenses when it pretends to be for Hayes and Wheeler.

The column moved by the torch-light route, putting the Republican procession on Saturday night at 9,653, was caused by the fact that they could not get procession on *this* side of the river, thus excluding the South Side clubs from the grand allegorical car, which were 2,000 men out from the South Side, this would bring the count up to 9,500, to which add the gice club's, the marshals, aids and men on horseback and in wagons, who bore no torches and were not counted, and the total runs up to over ten thousand.

THE Water Committee, of Allegheny Councils met last night, but transacted no important business.

MASS MEETING OF SOLDIERS.

Enthusiastic Gathering in the Allegheny Diamond—Patriotic Speeches by Heroes of the War.

A mass meeting of soldiers favorable to the election of Hayes, Wheeler and Bayne was held last evening in the Allegheny Diamond, and it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of that character that has assembled in this section since the opening of the campaign. The brass band in attendance rendered several patriotic airs while the people were gathering, and by eight o'clock the stand was surrounded by an immense multitude, composed mainly of brave veterans who long ago, as now, stood up against a "solid South," and who, in the days of the rebellion, assisted to compel that "solid South" to succumb, as they propose to do again in November next.

The meeting was organized with the following list of officers:

President—A. J. Pentecost.

Vice Presidents—Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, W. B. McVicker, W. H. Graham, David Nichol, J. C. Martin, H. A. Spangler, F. A. M. Reese, D. L. Smith, Henry Warner, J. S. Edgar, W. C. Cooke, John T. Haney, Abe Patterson, Simon Drum, W. T. Anderson, Wm. Scandret, R. Rees, W. W. Tyson, W. S. Caldwell, August Beckert, Wm. Canham, J. D. Walker, R. S. Blair and others.

Able and patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. D. L. Smith, John H. Kerr, W. Moore, H. A. Collier, J. C. Martin and A. Blakeley, which were listened to with marked attention. The demonstration was a highly gratifying one, showing that the soldiers of Allegheny are on the right side, and that their votes to perpetuate that Union for the preservation of which they so bravely struggled.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward present, and Chief Justice Agnew and Justice Williams absent.

CASES ARGUED.

Estate of Mary E. Agnew. Appeal from the Orphans Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Palzell for plaintiff in error, and Slagle contra.

William M. Darlington and wife vs. United States. These are two cases, having reference to the valuation of property on the new Custom House site. Argued by D. T. Watson and Over for plaintiff in error, and United States District Attorney McCormick and George B. Hamilton contra.

CASES DECIDED.

Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company vs. Mary Hooker. Error to Common Pleas of Huntington county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur.

Aaron Bombaugh vs. J. Peter Miller. Error to Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur.

Jacob Hoffa vs. Valentine Morter. Error to Common Pleas of Sullivan county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur.

Continental Insurance Company of Hartford vs. Wm. J. Hubley, Collector of Valentine Smith. Error to the Common Pleas of Bradford county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mercur.

Jacob Hoffa vs. Valentine Morter; appeal from the foregoing case. Decree of Supreme Court affirmed because it does not lie from the judgment of the Court setting aside a sheriff's sale. Opinion by Mercur.

Edward A. Forrester vs. Francis Hanaway. Error to Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur.

Kille *et al.* vs. Ege *et al.*; error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur.

Borrel, trustee vs. Cressman *et al.*; error to Common Pleas of Blair county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Quigley *et al.* vs. Bell; error to Common Pleas of Clinton county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Ege *et al.* vs. Medlar *et al.*; error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Faikner and wife vs. Thomas Wilson; error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Rostenbader vs. Spotts. Error to Common Pleas of Union county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Gordon.

In re estate of Amos Miller—Bair & Spenk's appeal from decree of Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Decree reversed at costs of appellees, and cause remitted to Orphans Court and corrected. Opinion by Woodward.

In re estate of Henry Benner deceased—Soult's appeal from the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county. Decree reversed at costs of appellees, and auditor's report set aside, and thereupon exceptions to administration account dismissed and account confirmed. Opinion by Woodward.

Catharine E. Sheetz's appeals from the Orphan's Court of Berks county. Decree reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Bricker's administrators vs. Dull. Error to Common Pleas of Franklin county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward.

Warrington vs. Woodward. Error to Common Pleas of Lycoming county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Thompson vs. Mehaffey. Error to Common Pleas of Center county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company vs. Fair & Shenk. Error to Common Pleas of Lancaster. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Shryock *et al.* vs. McClure. Error to Common Pleas of Franklin county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

Rhoads vs. Hoerstown Building and Savings Association. Error to Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

Thompson vs. the Commonwealth, and Barton vs. the Commonwealth. Errors to the Common Pleas of Mifflin county. Writs directing peremptory *mandamus* reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

Shryock *et al.* vs. Baschore. Error to Common Pleas of Franklin county. Judgment reversed and judgment entered upon the verdict. Opinion by Paxson.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Frank H. Callahan, indicted for nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog was convicted. Thomas Ballantine was the prosecutor.

Martin Lance, convicted of felonious entry, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Patrick Megnan was convicted of aggravated assault and battery, five dollars in money and a box on was the prosecutor.

Samuel Luzelle pleaded guilty to charges of malicious mischief and cruelty to animals, preferred by A. J. Nellis, and was sentenced three months in the Workhouse and to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

The indictment for larceny as bailee against Frank Saylor was quashed, because it was barred by the statute of limitation. Matilda J. Walsh was the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the case of Joshep R. Bradley, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Henry Benn being the prosecutor.

James Mullen is on trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, Maggie Freeburn is the prosecutrix.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Hugh W. McNeill was appointed Judge of Elections of the Second district of the Second ward, Allegheny, in place of the regularly elected judge, who has removed out of the county.

Dorothy Sanford, by her next friend, vs. John Sanford; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Samson *et al.* vs. Felix C. Negley. The writ of estrepement and bond given by plaintiff indemnifying being filed by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company securing plaintiffs against loss.

The First German Evangelical Trinity congregation of Allegheny vs. Henry Boose. Charter of incorporation.

The Monongahela Valley Camp Meeting Association vs. the Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association were granted charters of incorporation.

THE IGNORED OIL BARREL BILLS.

The *habeas corpus* case of John Kerr came up for argument. Kerr was an informer against a Smithfield township peddler, who he charged with having violated an act of Assembly by selling oil without the city board first having removed the inspector's brand. He bought the barrels himself and then proceeded to sell the oil. The oil was good, and were clear enough, but the Grand Jury, for some reason or other, ignored the bill of indictment, and it is authorized to do so by act of Assembly. A man named Bettes also was in jail at the same time, the Grand Jury having ignored similar bills which he presented.

Mr. Kerr was represented by John H. Large, Esq., and the Commonwealth by Messrs. Jacob H. Miller and John S. Robb, who acted for the District Attorney, who was engaged in other wise engaged.

On the part of the petitioner it was claimed that the act under which he had been sentenced to jail was unconstitutional, being in contravention of the 9th section of the 1st article, which gives every person a trial by his peers before he can be sentenced to imprisonment. The Grand Jury had no right to designate him as the prosecutor, because he was merely an informer, and the Commonwealth was the prosecutor in all cases in the Criminal Court. The counsel also contended that the act was unjust, no means, under any act of Assembly, of getting out of jail, as the act under which he was sentenced was passed after the insolvent act, and was therefore not affected by it. The prisoner was not sentenced for any definite period, and therefore might remain in jail forever.

The counsel on the other side made no argument, as the Judge said the case was plain enough, and that it was unnecessary. He expressed the opinion that the Quarter Sessions Court had the power to suspend sentence, and would be glad to have the Grand Jury or the next one, if it were satisfied that injustice had been done, to recommend it. No doubt whatever, but it was a matter for the Quarter Sessions Court and not the Common Pleas to pass upon the constitutionality of the act, the Judge said that if the act were a penal statute the Court would be a prosecutor, but the act was some seventy years old, being re-enacted in 1850, and as it had proudly been before every court in the State, and its unconstitutionality never hinted, he would hesitate very much to declare it unconstitutional. The act was not a new but an old one, the Judge said, and would not be affected any way by the insolvent act, because it was a general act, and would apply to the laws passed subsequent as well as prior to it. A question, however, might be raised as to the constitutionality of the insolvent act. It was questionable whether a man can legally be kept in jail three months, as provided by the act, before he is discharged. The Judge suggested a better way for the petitioner of having his constitutional question passed upon. He could take out a writ of *certiorari* and have the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions Court certified into the Supreme Court.

The petition was dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

Legal Notes.

The constables of the First, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth wards of Pittsburgh, the First and Seventh wards of Allegheny City, the boroughs of Wards of Allegheny City, the boroughs of Verona, Mansfield and Millvale, Reserve township, the townships of Killbuck, Lower St. Clair, North Fayette, South Versailles, Shaler and Upper St. Clair are requested to present their returns to the Grand Jury on their returns on the 16th inst.

James C. Cremmens brought an action for damages, in the Common Pleas No. 1, against the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company. Cremmens had a horse killed by the cars of the defendant, in the latter part of September, gave him the contract for paving Fifth street, but the contract for paving Fifth and Smithfield streets and that he Liberty and Smithfield streets and that he made his preparations to fulfill the contract, but that afterwards the defendant refused to allow him to proceed. He claims $300 damages.

The will of William McGeorge, of McKeesport, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated March 15, 1875, and the executors are William McKee, of Jefferson township, and Henry Large, Jr., of Mifflin township.

The Murray-Kilgore County Treasurership case was to have been heard by the Supreme Court yesterday, but the Chief Justice was absent and a postponement had in consequence.

Wm. W. Plumb, of Erie county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday.

Aquatic.

A telegram from Greenwood Lake, N. J., states that arrangements were completed there yesterday for the single scull race for the championship of America and a purse of one thousand dollars. The race will be rowed over the lake under the auspices of the Greenwood Lake Sportsman's Club. The entries closed yesterday, and the following noted oarsmen have entered: Patrick Luther, of Pittsburgh, champion of Ohio; Higgins, the English champion, and Evan Morris in the Centennial regatta; Plasted, of Boston, formerly of San Francisco; Johnston, colored, of Boston, formerly Buffalo; Landers, of Salem, Mass.; Ten Eyck, of Peekskill; John McKiel, of Newburg, New York and John Biglin, New York. The race is announced to take place on Wednesday. Several oarsmen accompanied by delegations of betting men had already arrived there. In betting Luther is the favorite.

THOSE CATHOLIC TROUBLES.

A Series of Suits Entered in Common Pleas No. 1.

Several months ago the daily press of the city gave publicity to charges and counter-charges involving the financial and episcopal management of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, and subsequently it was believed that affairs had resumed their normal condition. It appears, however, that the expectation was fallacious. The troubles have culminated in a series of suits involving Bishops Tuigg and Domenec and Fathers Hickey and Grace. Following are the titles of the suits, their nature, as far as can be ascertained, and their legal status:

Bank of Industry against J. Tuigg. This was on three promissory notes, protested, one for $700, one for $750 and one for $2,000, drawn in favor of the bank by A. A. Lambing, (pastor of the Point chapel). The two first indorsed by Mr. Domenec (Bishop of Allegheny) and George S. Grace (formerly Chancellor) and the third endorsed by Hickey, Treasurer of Cathedral. Judgment entered by default.

Bank of Industry vs. J. Tuigg. This suit on indictment was pronounced a success. The train yesterday consisted of three sections and carried two and one-half carloads of passengers.

The Young Men's Home on Duquesne Way nightly lodges from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty tramps. A large increase on the number reported at this time last year.

C. H. MACK, agent for Miss Genevieve Rogers and the Frank E. Aiken combination, has gone to the oil regions to make arrangements for their appearance at different points there.

Our friend George L. Whitney, the well known broker, leaves for Philadelphia for New York to-day on an important mission. The ceremony, we understand, takes place on Thursday next.

JAMES HALEY, of Clearfield county was committed to jail yesterday by United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of defrauding the revenue by retailing liquor and tobacco and not paying the special tax.

CLERK Gamble has made an information against J. Brown, J. Donnelly and J. Cassidy, the managers of the disorderly hall held at Deitrich's Hall, Allegheny, Friday night, for selling liquor without license.

THIEVES entered the saloon of Harry Hughes on Penn avenue yesterday morning by means of a jimmy, and helped themselves to four bottles of whisky, five cigars in money and a box of cigars. They escaped.

MR. AND MRS. J. M. MONTGOMERY, of the St. Charles Hotel, celebrated the fourth anniversary of their marriage last evening by a banquet at the hotel. Several of the Supreme Court Judges were present.

MORGAN DAY, commi ted some time ago for selling tobacco and cigars without paying the special tax, was released yesterday by United States Commissioner Gamble. Day's friends furnished the necessary $1,000 bail.

HORACE Edwards, charged with robbing the postoffice at Allen's Mills, Jefferson county, was before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday, and was committed to jail for trial at the next term of the District Court.

REV. Barney Rivers, who for some time past has been stationed at St. Bridget's church as assistant pastor, goes to Brownsville to take charge of the Catholic church at that place. Rev. M. Ryan, of Brownsville, is coming to this city.

THE hull of a heavy derrick at the Western Insurance Company's new building, on Wood street, Friday evening, broke a large paving stone into several fragments, and in the course of pulverizing the bones of one of the workmen.

ON Sunday Detective McGovern arrested John Roxborough on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his stepdaughter, Sarah Mooney. There was to have been a hearing in the case yesterday morning, but the prosecutrix failed to appear.

MRS. CORA J. AHL, the pioneer of Kindergarten schools in Allegheny city, left yesterday morning for the Centennial to spend a few days examining into the practical workings, as explained in that grand industrial building. She will be a frequent visitor.

OWEN CARLE was committed to jail by Alderman Thomas, yesterday, for a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee, made on oath of Abram Dickenson. It is alleged that the accused hired a skiff of Dickenson about a month ago and failed to return it.

THE sub-committee of the Allegheny Finance committee appointed to report an ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers have completed their work and will report at the regular meeting this evening. It is said that large reductions have been proposed in the salaries of the assistant clerks.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the first annual ball and festival of the Iron Valley Mutual Association, to be held at Soldiers' Hall, Lawrenceville, on Thursday evening, October 12th. The occasion will commemorate the anniversary of the discovery of this continent by Christopher Columbus, and we assured the festival will be thoroughly delightful.

DR. COLE reports the following list of deaths and births in Allegheny and Pittsburgh during the week ending October 7, 1876: Anæmia, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 1; cholera infantum, 1; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 2; heart disease, 1; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 1; œdema, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1. Total, 16. All white: males, 6; females, 13.

THE excursion to Ohio Pyle Falls, the Switzerland of America, over the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, takes place on Thursday next, under the auspices of Passenger Agent Evans and Ticket Agent Smith. These gentlemen have completed arrangements for the excursion to make, and the excursion promises to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

MRS. ANNA Bender, colored, lives on Ann street, Sixth ward, was in Allegheny City on Saturday afternoon visiting the grave of her husband, and in the evening returned on a Pleasant Valley Railway car. She paid her fare from the proceeds of the collection, and returned the wallet to her pocket, but shortly after leaving the car at the postoffice discovered that it had been robbed. She has three children to support, and the loss of $5 50 is quite a heavy one to her.

WILLIAM HORACE Edwards was before Commissioner Gamble, and, waiving a hearing, was committed to jail in default of bail. On Saturday last six men broke into the postoff